



Warwickshire County Council.

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961

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August, 1962.



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## To the Warwickshire County Council

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report on the health of the County for the year 1961.

During the year delegated powers were given to the Boroughs of Sutton Coldfield, Solihull and Nuneaton ; information relating to these Boroughs is included in this review of the health of the County.

Since writing this report last year, several important public health events have taken place.

### LUNG CANCER

(Diagram page 15 and Table 3).

We have received the report of the Royal College of Physicians on the relationship of cigarette smoking to cancer of the lung. This report demonstrates clearly the relationship, and summarises the various studies on the subject which have been made in recent years, many of which have been referred to in this report during the last six years.

Last year 22,798 persons died of cancer of the lung in England and Wales, and in this County 221 died. Every year there is a substantial increase. The majority of the cases are men.

A typical case may take approximately eighteen weeks in hospital—two to three weeks for diagnosis and assessment, three to four weeks for surgery and post-operative treatment, and later up to twelve weeks for terminal care. Some of the patients prefer to die at home and several are cared for by the district nurses and have the assistance of the home help service.

Heavy cigarette smoking is also believed to be a factor in producing coronary heart disease, bronchitis and peptic ulcer.

Health education on the dangers of cigarette smoking has been carried out in this County for many years, but so far its effect has been very limited.

### METHOD OF REDUCING DENTAL DECAY

(Diagrams pages 16 and 17).

The report of the Ministry of Health on the conduct of fluoridation studies in the United Kingdom and the results achieved after five years has been published.

Research work on this subject has been conducted for many years in several countries, especially America. Fluoride has been added to water supplies containing no natural fluoride, to make their fluoride content similar to that occurring naturally in certain water supplies and known to produce a reduction in the amount of dental decay. In those water supplies where fluoride was artificially added, the same good effect on the teeth was produced, and this had been observed for many years. These annual reports have referred to this work since 1952.



All this was known before the United Kingdom study was commenced, but it was considered that a further period of observation with control areas should be made in this country. The work began in 1954, and fluoride was added to the test water supplies soon afterwards.

The report now published substantiates the American findings, and similar ones in other countries: that is, that the addition of one part per million of fluoride to water supplies is effective in substantially reducing the incidence of dental decay, and is safe. Full details of the precise amount of improvement are shown in the diagrams on pages 16 and 17.

The present state of the children's teeth in this County (and in other non-fluoride areas) is far from satisfactory, an average child of twelve having six decayed, missing and filled teeth.

The County Council approved of fluoridation in November, 1960, and it is hoped that the water supplies in the County will soon be fluoridated.

#### SMALLPOX

(Diagram page 22, Tables 24 and 29).

The smallpox outbreak which began at the end of 1961 was caused by cases entering the country by air from Karachi. This risk has been pointed out in these reports in previous years, and this may have resulted in a moderate increase in vaccinations. During this outbreak which ended in April, 1962, a total of sixty-five cases and twenty-four deaths were notified in England and Wales.

There was only one case (non fatal) in Warwickshire. This patient was immediately removed to hospital; all close contacts were quarantined for fourteen days, and vaccinated. All other contacts of this case, and also Warwickshire residents in contact with cases outside the County were vaccinated. There were hundreds of these, and general practitioners undertook some of the work.

The question of whether to carry out "mass vaccinations" in the Midland Region during the outbreak was considered by Medical Officers of Health and a decision was taken against it. The disease was held from spreading throughout the country by intensive effort at the strategic points, that is, by isolation of cases as soon as they were discovered, and by ascertainment of contacts who were put under surveillance and immediately vaccinated. We did our share in this, but we also obtained the benefit of the intensive work in other parts of the country, and we record our thanks for their comprehensive action which helped to protect us.

A number of people who were in no way under risk clamoured for instant vaccination, and it is interesting to compare the fearful anxiety of these people with the heavy cigarette smoker's "couldn't care less" attitude to the risk of cancer of the lung. Apparently people worry about the things which they think might happen to them during the next few weeks or months, but are not concerned about their more distant future.

#### PLAGUE

The occurrence of a case of plague in this country caused an alertness throughout the public health service in an area of experience which most of us have regarded only as an interesting memory. For seven days we waited and then all was quiet. This incident reminds us of what could happen if the health service broke down, especially our closely guarded high standard of environmental hygiene. Plague, cholera and typhus are still endemic in parts of the world.

**Poliomyelitis.** (Diagrams pages 18, 22, and Tables 3, 24, 28).

The epidemic nature of this disease at fairly regular intervals up to 1957 will be seen in the diagram on page 18. In 1958, mass vaccination built up the two-injection level in County children to a high percentage, and the subsequent low incidence or complete absence of the disease demonstrates the benefits of vaccination.

During 1961 no case occurred in the County, although over a thousand cases occurred elsewhere in England and Wales. It is essential to maintain a high level of vaccination in the under forty population if we wish to keep this crippling disease under control.

The primary vaccination rate in children is 80%, and it is most important that at least this level be maintained. Most children have also received a third reinforcing dose. During 1961 fourth reinforcing doses were introduced for children between the ages of five and twelve because of the greater risk of infection to which schoolchildren are exposed; 45,242 such injections were given. A fourth dose is only undertaken if twelve months has elapsed since the third injection. The majority of the fourth doses were given in the first half of the year, as the Ministry called a halt to the programme during the autumn, pending the introduction of Sabin oral vaccine.

The vaccination position in the adult population under forty is unfortunately not so satisfactory. In young adults between the ages of fifteen and twenty-eight, the percentage is in the region of 65%, but in the remaining population under forty the percentage drops to about 39%. A desirable level in the under forty group as a whole would be at least 70%.

Sabin oral vaccine has now been introduced for general use and has the advantage of being taken by mouth. This type of vaccine has been used in many parts of the world, and is safe and even more effective than the injected vaccine. A primary course consists of three doses, each of three drops, given at intervals of four to eight weeks. It is administered on a lump of sugar or in syrup, but for babies a dropping pipette may be used. Where one member of a family receives this type of vaccine, all other members of the household in the priority groups, who have not previously been vaccinated, are offered vaccination.

Fourth doses for children in the five to twelve group have been resumed; one dose of oral vaccine may be used in place of a Salk injection.

Sabin oral vaccine may be used in any season, and is especially valuable during a poliomyelitis outbreak.

## **Tuberculosis.**

*Pulmonary.* (Diagram page 19, and Tables 30, 31, 33, 34 and 35).

The number of new notifications of this disease again decreased during the year, 113 males and 68 females being notified, compared with 133 males and 82 females in 1960 (a total decrease of 16%). The decrease was slightly larger in the female group. The overall rate reached a new record low level of 0.29 per 1,000 population and was much lower than the incidence for England and Wales as a whole (0.42).

Well over half the males and one third of the female cases notified were in an infectious state on notification, and a review of the stage of disease at notification showed again that a larger proportion of the advanced cases were in men.

Mass Radiography surveys continued throughout the County during the year, the highest coverage being in the younger age groups. Greater coverage is still required, especially in older males. If every man over fifty had a chest X-ray every year, and if those who showed positive signs of disease were treated, the rate of decrease of pulmonary tuberculosis in the whole population would be very substantially aided.

In order to provide a greater safeguard for young adults (who have a high infection risk) B.C.G. vaccination continued to be offered to children of school leaving age. Of the 6,629 children offered this prophylactic measure, 5,042 acceptances were received (76%). Just over 4,000 children were skin tested, and of these seventeen in every hundred showed a positive skin result (denoting that B.C.G. vaccination was not necessary owing to natural immunity having been obtained through previous contact with the disease). Last year the proportion with positive tests was twenty-three in every hundred. As the overall incidence of tuberculosis decreases the number of positive skin tests (naturally immune) also declines. Under the contact scheme (that is children or adults who are known contacts of open tuberculosis cases), 683 vaccinations were carried out, mainly to children.



*Non-Pulmonary* (Tables 30 and 32).

A total of thirty-nine cases were notified during the year compared with forty-five last year. Of the twenty-three female, and sixteen male cases notified, the main sites affected were the glands (mainly cervical) and the genito-urinary system. Three of the cases notified were children; these cases are probably caused by the human tubercle bacillus and not by the bovine bacillus. A new bacteriological survey of non-pulmonary cases is needed in order to prove (or refute) this statement.

**Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation.** (Diagram page 23 and Tables 3, 24, 25).

This is the tenth year that the County has remained free from this disease. Cases still occur elsewhere in England and Wales, and there were nine deaths in 1961 compared with five in the previous year.

About 70% of the children in this County have received primary immunisation sometime during their life, usually in infancy; it is however imperative that children should receive reinforcing injections against the disease at regular periods throughout childhood. (See programme page 5). Investigations by the Ministry of Health a few years ago showed that many cases of diphtheria occurred in children who had received primary immunisation but no reinforcing dose. Although a fair proportion of the children in this County have received reinforcing doses (see graph on page 23), the number remains below the desired standard.

**Whooping Cough and Whooping Cough Immunisation.** (Diagram page 23 and Tables 3, 24, 26).

Whooping cough can still be a very dangerous disease when it occurs in a young child, and unfortunately one baby died of this disease during the year. This was a boy of two months who had not been immunised. The risk of permanent damage is always present with this disease, so every mother will do well to see that her children receive protection.

Notifications dropped to a new low level of 249 during the year, following a rather high notification rate in 1960 of 735 cases. A review of the whooping cough notifications during the past ten years in relation to the immunisation level, shows that as the immunity level has risen, notifications have decreased (with the exception of 1960). The number of children receiving primary and reinforcing injections during 1961 again showed a slight increase.

**Tetanus.** (Table 27).

During the last decade, many hundreds of deaths have occurred in England and Wales from this disease, many of them in children who have been infected through minor scratches and abrasions. Tetanus deaths in children recorded by the Registrar-General in recent years have shown sources of infection to be caused by the following:—

- Superficial graze or cut.
- Small injury to knee.
- Scalding of ankle.
- Crushing of finger in clothes wringer.
- Knee caught on a piece of old iron while playing.
- Crush injury to finger in garden.
- Accidental fall and cut knee.

Unfortunately a Warwickshire child of six years of age died during the year from tetanus; this child had not been immunised. The disease is not notifiable and the number of cases occurring is, therefore, not available.

The micro-organism which causes the disease is to be found in cultivated soil and manure; there is, therefore, an ever-present risk of infection even through a superficial wound.

Triple antigen combining diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has now been in use in this County for the past two years. During 1961, 9,976 children received a primary tetanus course of immunisation, whilst 2,417 received reinforcing injections.

**Vaccination and Immunisation.**

Following upon medical developments the immunisation card has been amended as follows :—

<i>Approx. Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>	
2-6 months	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough	One month or more	A
	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough		B
	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough		C
7-10 „	POLIOMYELITIS (Oral)	—	D
	POLIOMYELITIS (Oral)		E
	POLIOMYELITIS (Oral)		F
11-12 „	SMALLPOX	—	G
15-18 „	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough	—	H
School entry	COMBINED diphtheria and tetanus	—	I
8-9 years	SMALLPOX re-vaccination	—	J
	COMBINED diphtheria and tetanus	—	K
10-15 „	SMALLPOX re-vaccination	—	L
	TUBERCULOSIS (B.C.G.)		M
	SMALLPOX re-vaccination		N

**Venereal Disease.** (Diagram page 21 and Table 44).

The total number of new venereal disease cases treated at the clinics during the year remained similar to last year, 99 compared with 105 in 1960. The number of cases of syphilis has been showing an almost continuous downward trend since 1949, due mainly to the introduction of modern drugs in the treatment of the disease. The number of cases of gonorrhoea both male and female has been tending to rise during the past few years, and this trend has been apparent throughout the country especially in urban areas. Some fluctuation occurs in the Warwickshire figures due to the rather small numbers reported ; male cases dropped to 64 during the year (compared with 76 last year), female cases increased to 19 (compared with 16 last year).

Various factors are believed to be responsible for the rise in the incidence of gonorrhoea. Investigations have been carried out by the Medical Research Council into the problems of gonococci which are partially resistant to penicillin, and studies have confirmed the existence of some relatively resistant strains. Patients harbouring these strains who discontinue treatment when symptoms are relieved but not cured, continue to be a source of infection.

**Population.** (Table 1).

The mid-1961 population estimate rose to 616,730 an increase of 4,152 on the census of population taken at April, 1961. All figures shown in the tables of this report relate to the mid-1961 population estimates supplied by the Registrar-General.

During the intercensal period (1951 to 1961) the total population of the County has increased by 121,835 (24.8%). The increase by County District is as follows :—

				1951-1961 Population Increase.		1951-1961 % Increase.	
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	...	24,546	...	51.6	
Meriden R.D.	...	...	...	19,442	...	51.1	
Solihull M.B. ...	...	...	...	28,031	...	41.2	
Kenilworth U.D.	...	...	...	3,686	...	34.3	
Warwick R.D.	...	...	...	6,581	...	33.1	
Bedworth U.D.	...	...	...	7,569	...	30.4	
Leamington Spa M.B.	...	...	...	6,892	...	19.0	
Southam R.D.	...	...	...	2,451	...	18.8	
Tamworth R.D.	...	...	...	2,918	...	18.1	
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	...	...	...	3,591	...	17.6	
Alcester R.D.	...	...	...	2,292	...	17.3	
Rugby M.B. ...	...	...	...	6,223	...	13.7	
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	...	...	...	1,864	...	12.4	
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	...	...	...	686	...	8.3	
Rugby R.D. ...	...	...	...	1,453	...	7.2	
Warwick M.B.	...	...	...	683	...	4.4	
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	...	2,191	...	4.0	
Atherstone R.D.	...	...	...	736	...	3.1	

## **Births.**

*Live Births.* (Diagram 24 and Tables 1, 4 and 13).

The number of live births continued to rise during the year, and a total of 11,446 were recorded, an increase of 504 on the previous year. The slightly lower birth rate of 17.63 as against 17.76 last year is due to the more accurate mid-yearly population figure supplied by the Registrar-General following the 1961 Census. The rates in this report will therefore give a more accurate assessment.

*Stillbirths.* (Tables 1, 4 and 9).

One hundred and ninety-one stillbirths occurred during the year as against 195 last year. This meant a reduction in the stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) from 17.51 to 16.41. Analysis of the causes of stillbirths showed that in one-third of the cases no obvious cause had been discovered. Of the known causes congenital malformations, toxæmia and ante-partum hæmorrhage were major reasons.

*Premature Births.* (Table 8).

All babies weighing 5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less are classified as premature. A total of 810 such babies were born during the year, 109 of whom were stillborn. Survival in the weight groups over 3 lbs. 4 ozs., remained high.

## **Mortality.** (Tables 1—3).

A total of 5,913 deaths occurred during the year, 3,053 men and 2,860 women. Forty out of every hundred of the men who died were under sixty-five years of age at death, compared with only twenty-six out of every hundred women. A detailed list of the causes of death by sex and age will be found on page 35.

It will be noted that in the fifteen to twenty-four age-group, accidents accounted for nearly two-thirds of the male deaths and well over one-third of the female deaths, whilst in the twenty-five to forty-four age-group, cancer, coronary disease, accidents and suicide were major causes of death amongst males, and cancer, accidents and suicide in females.

In the age-group forty-five to sixty-four, deaths from cancer and coronary disease again stand out in the male deaths and cancer in the female deaths.



### **Coronary Disease and Angina.** (Table 3).

Over one thousand deaths occurred from this cause during the year, nearly two-thirds of whom were men. A far larger proportion of men die from this disease in middle-age than women and it is disturbing to see that the figures keep rising.

Until more detailed information is available about the pathology of arterial disease, preventive measures must consist of taking adequate physical exercise, avoiding over eating (especially saturated fats), maintaining a balanced mental attitude, and refraining from heavy smoking of cigarettes.

### **Cancer—General.** (Table 3).

Deaths from cancer accounted for 1,085 deaths, 572 men and 513 women. Much fear still exists in most peoples' minds of the word cancer. This subject is introduced generally into health education in order to encourage people to seek early medical advice when unusual signs or symptoms such as lumps, haemorrhage etc., are noticed. In many cases the cause would not be cancer, but if malignant (or pre-malignant) change were detected, early treatment would ensure the best prognosis. Cancer of the lung can be avoided if preventive measures are taken in time.

### **Nursing Services.** (Tables 15, 17, 18).

#### *Midwifery.*

The average number of midwives (calculated as whole-time equivalent) during 1961 was 74. This number consists of 40 whole-time midwives, 50% of 48 district nurse midwives, 33% of 18 district nurse midwives/health visitors and 8 part-time midwives.

For the 4,842 domiciliary births and the 1,626 maternity cases discharged before the tenth day the number was barely sufficient. With the natural irregularity of the timing of births and of absences of midwives (through resignation, illness or leave) some very tight schedules had to be operated.

A night rota system has been introduced into some urban areas, each midwife being on night duty and entirely relieved of work during the day for two weeks in an eight week period. This scheme has relieved the strain on individual midwives who previously were sometimes overtired to a dangerous degree. The system is gradually developing into a separate day and night service in some areas in which the part-time relief midwives play an indispensable part.

Arrangements were completed with the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, and a scheme commenced for pupil midwives to take the last three months of their midwifery training within the County. Each pupil works under the day-to-day supervision of a teaching midwife, of whom there were nine on the County staff. This has already resulted in recruitment to the service of pupils on completion of their training.

While the number of mothers delivered in hospital is increasing, the number of maternity hospital beds has increased very little. The district midwives have to pay daily visits to all mothers and babies discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the lying-in period. This problem is likely to become more acute, and discussions have taken place with the hospital authorities to try and make the best arrangements for these patients.

#### *District Nursing.*

Within the last ten to fifteen years, district nurses have been much affected by the revolution which has occurred in the treatment of sick people, with the advent of many new drugs, particularly the antibiotics which are used to overcome and prevent infection. Many conditions against which these new drugs are effective may be cured in much shorter periods than previously, with the result that the patient benefits greatly in that he has a shorter illness time, is often treated at home instead of hospital, and has an earlier convalescence, thereby becoming fit and able to resume his normal activities much more quickly. From the earliest possible moment during an illness, the patient is encouraged and helped day by day through stages of rehabilitation to full independence and re-absorption into the body of the community, wherever this is possible. A high proportion of a district nurse's patients are aged 65 years and over, i.e. in 1961 of a total of 8,174 patients nursed by the Warwickshire County Nursing Service, 4,696 were within this age group, and this proportion is likely to increase as the expectation

of life becomes longer. Keeping people of this age group in their own homes rather than transferring them to a welfare home or to a hospital is desirable, not only to save institutional beds for those who most need them, but also to keep as many as possible active members of the community.

The district nurse is one of a clinical team working in this domiciliary field, which, headed by the family doctor, also includes health visitors, chiropody services, care and after-care loan scheme. The patients are also assisted by home helps. The various voluntary organisations who run lunch clubs, meals-on-wheels services, social clubs, regular home visiting services, and good neighbours, all help to keep the domiciliary patient as healthy and alert as possible.

In the nursing of sick children, when the nature of the illness and the home conditions permit, and when the family doctor and paediatrician desire, facilities are available to give sufficient help to the mother to nurse children in the home. When a child is ill, he requires the constant attention of his mother, and if he remains at home, the domestic help can relieve the mother of her other domestic duties, while the home nurse helps the mother with nursing care.

#### *Health Visiting.*

The health visitor, whose main concern is to try to promote health, both physical and mental, among the families in the area in which she works, continued to advise and teach on ways and means to achieve this object.

Her work falls into two spheres—

- (a) The individual contacts with people whom she visits and to whom she talks in the clinics, particularly mothers of young children.
- (b) The class teaching in which she talks to all types of people on varying aspects of the promotion of health and prevention of illness. These include groups of expectant mothers and fathers on preparation for parenthood, mothers' groups, young wives' clubs, youth organisations, and groups in schools, etc.

Health visitor students from Birmingham come for one week's experience of work in a rural area during their training period. The student accompanies a health visitor on all her duties during this week. The nursing staff enjoy having the students staying with them, and this arrangement, apart from giving the required experience to the students, proves to be most interesting and stimulating to the staff.

Overseas students undergoing post-graduate courses in specialised subjects often stay for varying periods of up to three months, in order to see how and under what conditions the work in which they are interested is undertaken in this County.

#### **Child Welfare Centres.** (Table on page 41).

At the end of the year 109 child welfare centres were available throughout the County. The number of live births in 1961 was 11,446 (1960—10,942). About 90% of the babies under one year of age attended the Child Welfare Centres. Total attendances showed an increase of 6% on the preceding year.

#### **Welfare Foods.** (Table 47).

Decreases occurred in the average weekly issues of orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin A and D tablets during the year; this was partly due to the increased prices which came into effect on the 1st June, 1961. Vitamin supplements are now sold at prices which cover the cost—concentrated orange juice 1/6d. per 6 oz. bottle, cod liver oil 1/- per 6 oz. bottle and vitamin A and D tablets, 6d. for a packet of 45. These are available for expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month, and handicapped children. In cases of hardship, facilities exist for obtaining free supplies.

#### **Illegitimacy and the Care of the Illegitimate Child and its Mother.** (Diagram page 25 and Tables 4, 5, 7 and 19).

The number of illegitimate births continued to rise during the year and accounted for between four and five babies in every hundred born. A total of 514 such births were recorded compared with 444 last year.



A large proportion of these unmarried mothers come to the notice of the Social Worker, and of the 365 referred, one in every four was seventeen years of age or under. The proportion of girls in this age-group has been steadily increasing in recent years.

About one-third of all the women referred required ante-natal and/or post-natal accommodation, and this was usually provided at the County Council Hostel although in certain cases accommodation was found in outside homes. Slightly more cases were admitted to the County Council Hostel during the year (104), whilst fewer went to outside homes. The average length of stay at the hostel was twenty-eight days ante-natally and just under fourteen days post-natally.

#### **Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children.** (Tables 21 and 22).

Very little change from last year is apparent in the overall pattern of treatment provided. In May, 1961, legislation came into effect, making it possible for expectant and nursing mothers to obtain free dentures from the general dental practitioners in the National Health Service, as well as from the Local Authority Clinics. It had been thought that this might lessen the demand on our clinics, but the treatment figures show no appreciable change. All those who request treatment at our clinics receive it, but we have not sufficient staff to request attendance from the large number who do not come. It is believed that a fair number of those receive treatment privately.

The total population of the County continues to increase, but the child population has increased faster, and the number of dental practitioners in the National Health Service shows little improvement, so that the overall position shows a deterioration. Any increase in the number of dental surgeons qualifying over the next few years will be negligible, but with the completion of the new Dental Hospital at Birmingham, a greater number of students will be able to enter the profession in the Midland Area, and perhaps towards the end of this decade a larger number will be practising in the Midlands.

Meanwhile, the provision of new clinics with up-to-date equipment is going ahead, so that the Authority can offer attractive working conditions to any dental surgeon seeking a career in the Public Health Service.

#### **Problem Families.**

At the present time there are about fifty problem families being actively dealt with by the three problem family workers. These figures are exclusive of a hut encampment in the Stratford area which still houses over thirty families and is covered by two workers, who not only help and advise individual families in the usual way, but also do collective work with the large group of children.

The workers are naturally limited in the number of families they can help at any one time, as they may have to spend several hours, perhaps whole days, with individual families. It is often necessary to visit a family on numerous occasions, gaining confidence and trust before any problem can be tackled or any help offered. These visits can extend over weeks before any significant exchanges ensue, but if a good personal relationship can be established work can progress reasonably easily and constructively.

It is hard to talk of success with families, for though one might be crossed off the list and remain off for many months, often difficulties again beset a family, especially in the case of mental illnesses or breakdowns, and the worker is once more required to help. Sometimes a family once helped will manage to deal adequately with the daily difficulties and troubles that beset everyone, and so become self-reliant.

When families admit that they have a problem—and this is unusual—it makes the initial work easier. Unfortunately, the majority are perfectly content to live as they are doing, but to neighbours, health and education authorities, they constitute a problem because the children are, in one form or another suffering from neglect, generally not intentional and certainly not always physical. But a child is deprived if there are no moral standards; a child can be bitterly humiliated by dirt, or severely damaged emotionally because of friction between the parents. No family has one single problem which has reduced them to the unenviable position



of being unacceptable to the rest of society, and amongst their problems are usually to be found some of the following : inadequate housing, more children than they can manage, heavy financial commitments, illness, mental subnormality or mismanagement.

The worker can act as a safety valve by listening to their various difficulties and troubles. Contact is mostly with the wife, but the husband is usually known, having to be interviewed from time to time on the budget or other family subjects. The work varies with each family. In some cases a link is needed between the family and the various authorities, such as Housing or the National Assistance Board, schools are also visited ; all these contacts help the problem family worker to gain an objective picture of the family. Material help is given in some cases, also some practical help with the household tasks and with the children.

It is often found that the parents in the problem families have themselves had a poor family background, but many of these have brothers and sisters who have made a much more successful job of raising their own families, so while an unfortunate background may be a contributory cause, it is certainly not the only reason for a problem family. This encourages one to think that the present children of these families may fare better than might be supposed, especially if they know that there is another way of living.

The group work at the hut encampment with the children ranging from two to fifteen years, follows on from work started there last year during the summer holidays. Previously, these children have been left to their own devices. There is no amusement or occupation for them other than mischief, which unchecked quickly leads to delinquency and hooliganism. Huts that become empty on the camp are immediately smashed and defiled. Damage is done to local property and there are continual complaints. It has been noted with interest that the girls are just as destructive as the boys, though the girls usually confine their destruction to camp property whereas the boys will wander further afield. The destruction is always senseless, but apparently considerable satisfaction is achieved.

When work was first started with these restless and difficult children, only the older ones aged between five and fifteen years were included though the younger ones were always present, and the idea was not only to give them something to do during the long holidays, but something constructive, to get them to use their boundless energies creatively, and give them satisfaction in other ways than destruction. Because this venture succeeded, and the parents were of necessity brought into the efforts and became interested and enthusiastic, it was obvious that this could not remain an isolated experiment. The adults as well as the children were eager that it should not.

After a series of specific ventures which included more and more of the children, which proved popular, there has developed a play centre or club (as the children call it) where all the children from two years upwards are welcomed. Although the club has not long been in existence, a definite pattern is emerging, the children only occasionally wanting organised games ; generally they merely want to come and play or paint or draw or even read and have stories told to them. It is noteworthy that though these children live by the creed of every one for himself, they all show a touching loyalty to the club and its property, and though often it has proved a great temptation to purloin toys and books, this loyalty wins and the property is quite cheerfully returned.

As this play centre has filled a very great need, it is hoped to continue with it after the holidays and to extend its activities. What appeared to be insurmountable difficulties, lack of every facility including accommodation and all equipment, have surprisingly been overcome without any contribution from any public source which perhaps is an encouragement.

#### **Home Help Service.** (Diagram page 28 and Tables 39 to 42).

Nearly 3,000 people received the services of a home help during the year, and the number of hours provided increased by 24,688 to a figure of 428,735. During the past ten years, the number of cases assisted has increased threefold.

Varying factors such as differing age-structures, social conditions and staffing position affect the rate of development between areas, and whereas one area has now reached a level of 1,000 hours per 1,000 population, the range in other areas is between 520 and 858 hours per 1,000 population.

Domiciliary births have continued to rise steadily, and there is a tendency to discharge hospital maternity cases earlier.

Since 1951, well over 10,000 more people have entered the sixty-five and over age-group, and it is for this age-group that the majority of hours are required.

These factors will cause a continuous expansion of the Home Help Service in the future.

#### **Care and After-Care.** (Table 37).

Previous reviews of this service have shown that a large proportion of the items issued are to elderly people, and it is therefore expected that this service will expand still further. Adequate bedding and bed accessories are essential for patients nursed in the home, and invalid chairs, self-propelling chairs, walking sticks, and walking aids, help to increase mobility and encourage rehabilitation.

A total of 4,522 items were issued during the year, the majority of which were beds, bedding and bed accessories and orthopaedic accessories.

#### **Chiropody Service.**

Most of the treatment being given under the Council's chiropody scheme has been arranged through voluntary organisations. During the past twelve months there has been little improvement in the position, except in the Southern Area where arrangements have been made for a local chiropodist to hold a clinic in the Council's premises on two mornings each week during school terms. In this clinic a total of 88 patients were treated, and 223 treatments were given. The number of patients dealt with by voluntary organisations throughout the County totalled 1,402, of whom 311 were treated in their own homes. These patients received a total of 3,626 treatments.

#### **Health Education.**

Valuable work has been undertaken by the medical and nursing staff not only to maintain the existing interest in this important aspect of preventive medicine but to stimulate it by extending health education facilities to all age groups.

For the school population, lectures on personal hygiene, sex education, mothercraft, first aid and home nursing have been continued. Efforts have also been made to draw the attention of this section of the community to the relationship between excessive smoking and lung cancer.

The popularity of preparation for motherhood classes is demonstrated by a further increase in attendances—1,986 women having taken advantage of them compared with 1,685 last year. The total attendances, which stood at 5,953 in 1959 and 7,397 in 1960, reached the figure of 9,685. In certain areas prospective fathers have been invited to attend special classes with their wives, and the film "My First Baby," still in demand throughout the County, has in some instances been shown to fathers as well as to expectant mothers.

An interesting development in one area was the inclusion in the health education programme of advice for the elderly. This was done indirectly by addressing young wives on the subjects of growing old and the useful work done by the Home Help Service. This assisted them with the care of elderly parents and relatives. Talks were also given to the residents of Alms Houses on "Growing Old" and "The Prevention of Accidents."

#### **Mental Health.** (Tables 48 to 50).

Progress was made during the year in the development of the mental health services. Training Centres for the mentally subnormal have been accommodated in premises originally provided for other purposes, but during 1961 the first Junior Training Centre within the County was being built for this specific purpose. This Centre, at Warwick, provides for between 50 and 70 junior subnormals and some short term residential accommodation and is just coming into use. Similar Centres are planned in other parts of the County.



Three full-time Mental Welfare Officers were appointed to operate mainly in the Atherstone and Bedworth, Eastern and Central Areas of the County. The Welfare Committee's Social Welfare Officers continued to act as part-time Mental Welfare Officers.

*Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

Psychiatric out-patient clinics continued to be provided at a number of hospitals in the County by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. During the year, 232 patients leaving the various psychiatric hospitals serving the County were referred to the Council's Mental Welfare Officers for after-care visits.

*Admissions to Hospitals.*

During the year, the Mental Welfare Officers were involved in the admission of 614 patients to psychiatric hospitals, 366 of these being on an informal basis.

*Community-Care of the Mentally Subnormal.*

At the 31st December, 1961, there were 732 persons receiving community-care visits from the Mental Health Visitors and Mental Welfare Officers. This figure excludes those maintained in or on leave of absence from hospitals. Of the 79 new cases referred during the year, the majority required community-care visits.

*Mentally Subnormal Patients Awaiting Admission to Hospital.*

At the end of 1961, there were 80 persons from this County on the waiting list of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, as compared with 77 at the end of 1960.

*Guardianship of Mentally Subnormal Persons.*

During the year, the cases in which patients were maintained under Guardianship in accordance with the Mental Health Act were reviewed, and it was found possible to discharge the Guardianship Orders in all cases, with one exception.

*Training Centres for the Mentally Subnormal.*

The existing Centres at Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull and Warwick continued to function during the year, and at the 31st December, 1961, there were 183 patients on the attendance registers of the Centres, as compared with 158 at the end of 1960. In addition, a further 7 Warwickshire patients were receiving training in Centres of adjoining authorities.

Consideration was given during 1961 to the possibility of arranging organised holidays for those in attendance at the Council's Centres, but it was not possible to complete the arrangements to enable parties to go away during that year. Plans were, however, put into operation in 1962 and organised parties spent holidays of one week's duration at the seaside.

**Milk and Dairies Administration.** (Diagram page 20 and Tables 55 to 58).

The whole of the County has been a "specified area" since 1957, which means that the milk retailed has to be "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested." The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, however, gave special dispensation to two milk producers for the retail sale of "loose" milk (that is not bottled as "Tuberculin Tested" under licence). The milk from these particular herds was submitted to biological examination for tuberculosis and brucellosis, and in 1961, gave negative results. In addition, checks were made on milk retailers to ensure their compliance with the requirements of the Specified Areas Order.

There were just over seventy "Tuberculin Tested" herds in the County from which milk was retailed under designation in its raw state. Two-hundred-and-eighty samples of this milk were submitted for biological examination, and all samples were reported as being free from tubercle bacilli. A further three samples of milk from herds not bearing a designation were submitted for biological examination, and again all were reported to be free from tubercle bacilli. The considerable reduction in the number of milk samples containing tubercle organisms over the past few years will be seen from the graph on page 20, culminating in a 'Nil' return for 1960 and 1961. The biological examination for tubercle of samples of milk retailed in its raw state will be continued again in 1962, as it is felt there is still a possibility that pockets of residual infection may be found. These samples will also be submitted to examination for the presence of brucellosis.



It is an offence to sell milk from a cow which has been proved to be giving milk infected with brucella organisms. During 1961 all samples of raw "Tuberculin Tested" milk retailed to the public in the County were submitted for brucellosis examination, and gave negative results, compared with eleven positive in 1960.

Eight pasteurising plants (dairies) and one sterilising plant were re-licensed by the County Council for the year 1961. Each licensed dairy was visited at least weekly, and the records, temperature charts and methods observed. Routine milk samples from each plant were submitted for laboratory examination to check the technical efficiency of the plant and the methods for handling and storing the milk. At least 90% of the milk consumed in the County is pasteurised, and the public expects a high degree of protection from such milk. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that during 1961, 99% of the samples satisfied the phosphatase test, showing the efficiency of the pasteurisation methods. In the samples which failed to satisfy this test, the results indicated only a slight degree of under-pasteurisation, and on biological examination for tubercle and brucella organisms, negative results were obtained. During the year improvements have been made in the water supply and methods of the milk producers.

As part of the routine checking of the licensed dairies, some seventy specimens of washed bottles (consisting of over four-hundred bottles) were examined for cleanliness, and rinses taken from parts of the pasteurising plant. Several of the bottle-washing results were unsatisfactory, and the plant operators were advised on methods of maintenance.

As from the 1st January, 1961, the County Council became responsible for the licensing and supervision of milk retailers (Dealers' licences) in the County area in which the County is the Food and Drugs Authority. By the end of the year two-hundred-and-eighty-seven licences for the retail sales of designated milk were in force. During the year, one-thousand-five-hundred-and-fifty-eight samples were taken from retailers on their delivery rounds, and as the result of some methylene blue failures, improvement in storage conditions were made.

Of the five-hundred-and-seventeen schools participating in the Milk in Schools Scheme, all but three were supplied with pasteurised milk, and the remainder (smaller isolated schools) with raw "Tuberculin Tested" milk. The former were sampled and submitted to both the phosphatase test and the methylene blue test, and the latter to the methylene blue test only. Some of the methylene blue test failures were due to the samples being taken under more exacting conditions, after delivery, than those taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations. Repeat samples taken at the time of delivery following such failures proved satisfactory. The raw "Tuberculin Tested" milks were also submitted regularly for biological examinations for tuberculosis and brucellosis, all of which gave negative results.

Occasional complaints were received during the year of glass in milk bottles, of which most were due to mishandling during delivery or at the school. In spite of rigorous inspection of bottles in the dairies, there appears to be no solution of the problem of small splinters of glass being found in bottles which themselves have no defects, unless all milk is retailed in non-returnable containers such as cartons.

In addition, samples of milk were taken from supplies to school canteens, County Council establishments, and from those made under contract to hospitals on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board. Altogether some three-hundred-and-eighty of these samples were taken, of which thirteen failed to satisfy the methylene blue test and one the phosphatase test.

All samples of milk and miscellaneous samples submitted for bacteriological examination were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council in Coventry. The Director of the Laboratory and his staff have provided my Department with excellent service and advice, a notable feature being the reduction in the time needed for brucella investigations by reason of the new culture technique carried out in the laboratory, and I should like to express my appreciation for their co-operation throughout the year.

#### **Clean Air. Warwickshire Clean Air Council. (Diagrams pages 26, 27).**

During the year ninety-two sites equipped with one hundred and forty-six instruments were used to record atmospheric pollution in the geographical County of Warwick. The overall pattern of pollution, when due allowances are made for instruments sited to cover a particular emission, was similar to that recorded in previous years.

Reference was made in my Annual Report to a Conference for Schoolchildren held in 1960. Operation of the daily measuring instruments (smoke and sulphur dioxide) has depended very much on the help of children under the guidance of a teacher in some twenty-three schools. The Conference at which talks, demonstrations are given and films shown, explained to the children the importance of their work and how it is integrated with the national scheme of measurement. Once again the Conference was well attended and much appreciated.

The Clean Air Council's first important function is to carry out a county-wide system of air pollution measurement and recording, but this work can be no more than a first step towards the ideal of clean air.

In 1661 John Evelyn wrote in his Command Paper "Fumifugium" the following words: "It is this horrid smoake which obscures our churches and makes our palaces look old, which fouls our clothes and corrupts the waters, so as the very rain and refreshing dewes which fall in the several seasons, precipitate this impure vapour, which, with its black and tenacious quality, spots and contaminates whatever is exposed to it." Three-hundred years later, chronic bronchitis known as "the English Disease" is responsible for 10% of industrial absenteeism. In Warwickshire, as in the remainder of the country, a start has been made by local authorities on their Smoke Control programmes. The rate of progress has not been as rapid as was hoped, but I feel sure that the weight of public opinion will eventually allow local authorities to go ahead faster in the future than in the past.

**County Ambulance Service.** (Diagram page 29 and Tables 51 to 53).

There have been no special changes in the Ambulance Service during 1961. The work has continued throughout the year on a twenty-four hour day—seven days a week basis often during very difficult weather conditions.

A number of airport emergency alerts were received from the Birmingham Airport Authorities and also via County Police H.Q. On receipt of such a call, ambulances are deployed to the perimeter of the airfield and stand by there until the emergency is ended when they are recalled.

Four ambulances were provided for the Gaydon Air Day. These work with the R.A.F. Medical Service throughout the day, and remain on the airfield until the dispersal of visitors. This is becoming a regular annual feature.

The maternity "flying squads" made use of the service. When such calls are received, an ambulance and crew are sent to pick up the flying squad and their equipment. They are conveyed by ambulance to their destination and until the case is finished, the ambulance and crew remain at their disposal.

During 1961 the Ambulance Service and the Hospital Car Service carried 188,606 patients and covered 1,279,305 miles, an increase of 7,455 patients and 42,621 miles on the previous year's figures.

Excluding the additional work undertaken by the Service in three areas in the conveyance of children to the Council's Mental Health Training Centres (2,602 patients and 20,729 miles) the increase in patients was approximately 2½%, and in mileage nearly 2%.

The miles per patient for the Ambulance Service was 6.5 against 6.6 for 1960.

The improvement in the staffing position was maintained and no difficulties were experienced during the year.

One hundred and seventy-four personnel were entered in the National Safe Driving Competition; 15 left the Service during the year, and of the remaining 159, 132 gained awards.

The Inter-Depot Competition based on the National Safe Driving Competition results and the daily maintenance and cleanliness of depots was won by the Sutton Coldfield depot for the second year in succession.

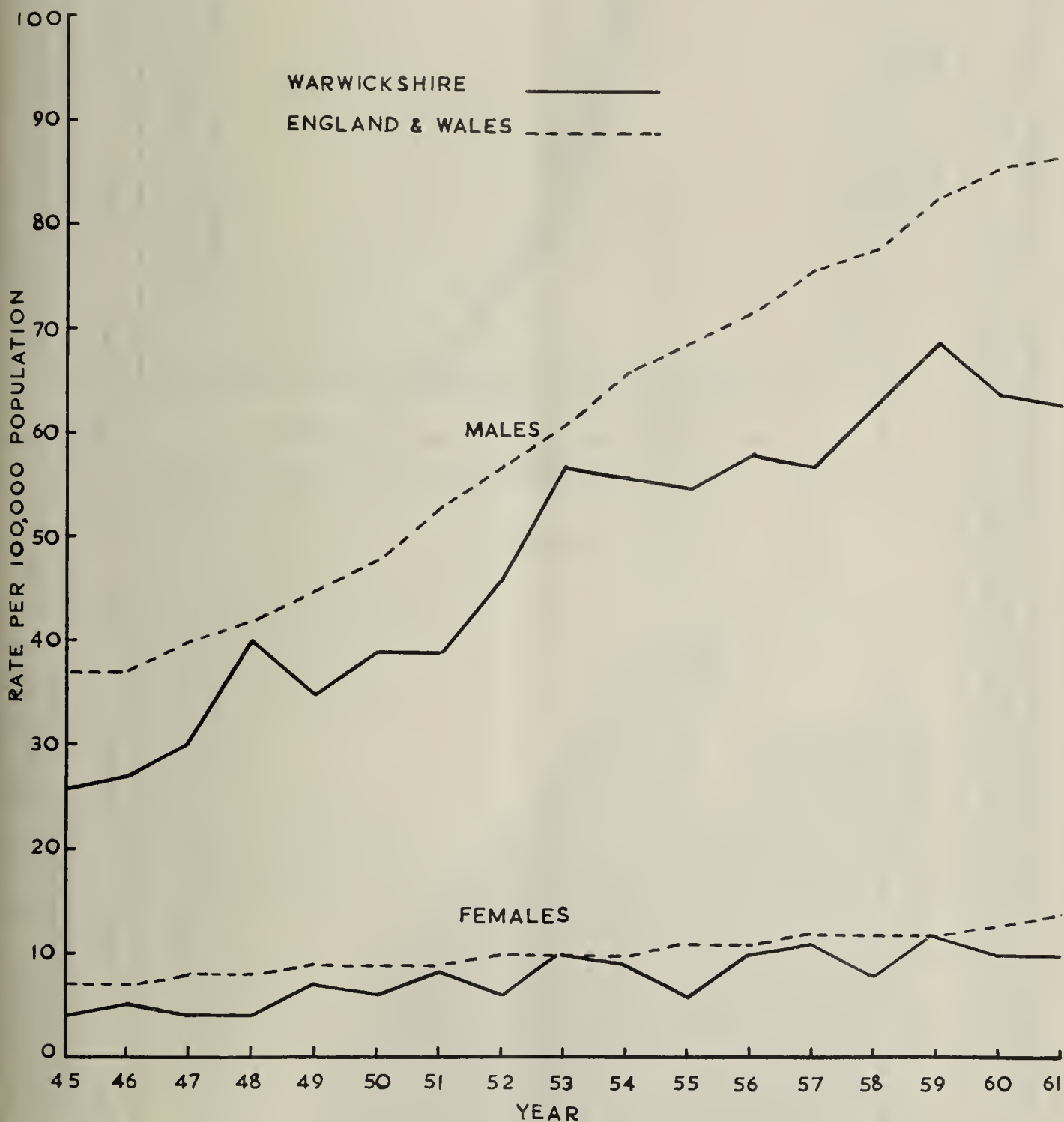
The new permanent depot at Warwick is completed. This is similar in design to the two depots erected at Dordon and Solihull in 1960.

S. W. SAVAGE, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,  
County Medical Officer of Health.



## CANCER OF THE LUNG

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 1945-1961



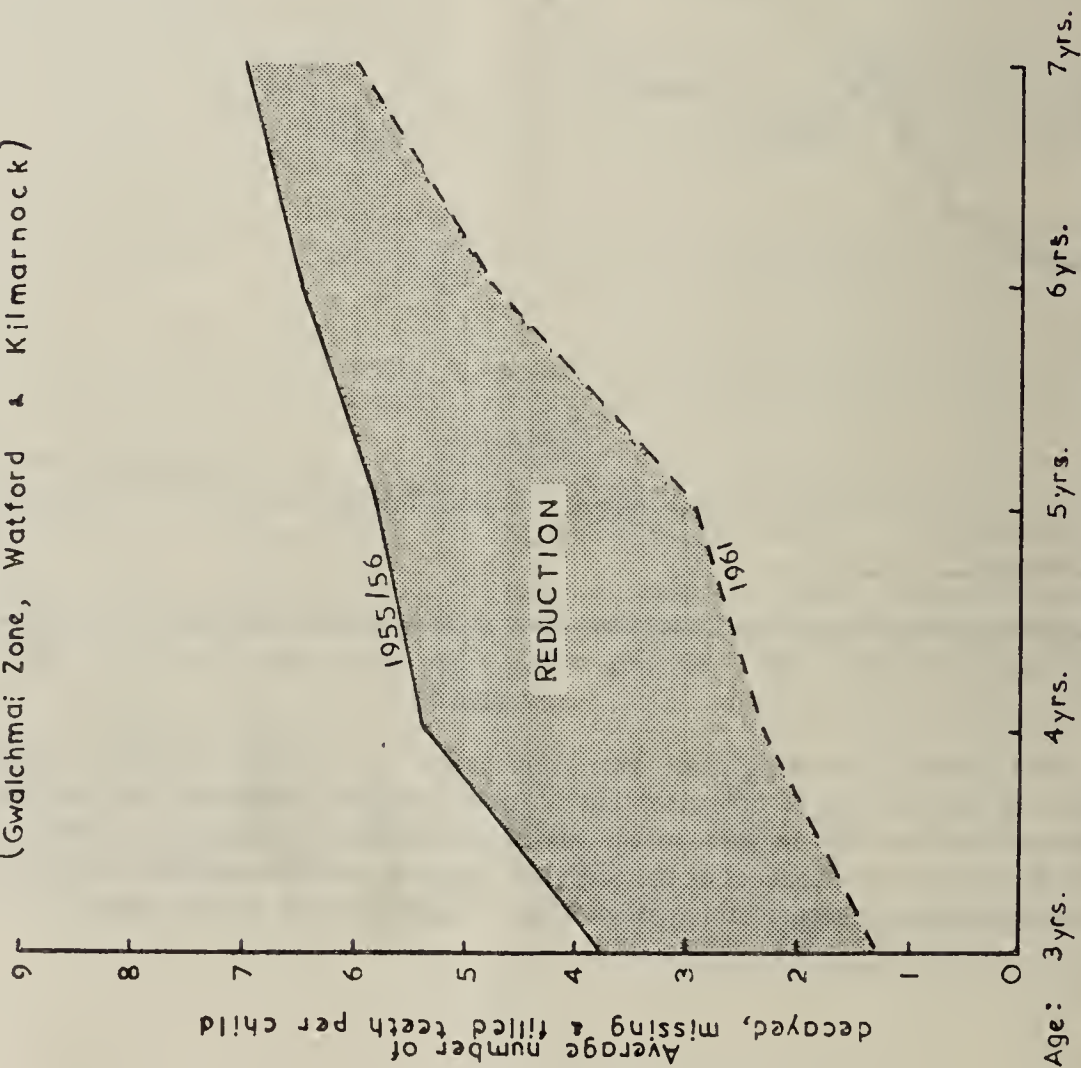
The steadily increasing death rate from cancer of the lung, especially in males, will be noted. In no other form of cancer has a similar increase occurred. The slightly lower rate in Warwickshire is due in part, to the higher proportion of younger people in the population. There is a much higher cancer of the lung rate in heavy cigarette smokers and the Royal College of Physicians have accepted this association as a major cause of this disease.



## DENTAL DECAY

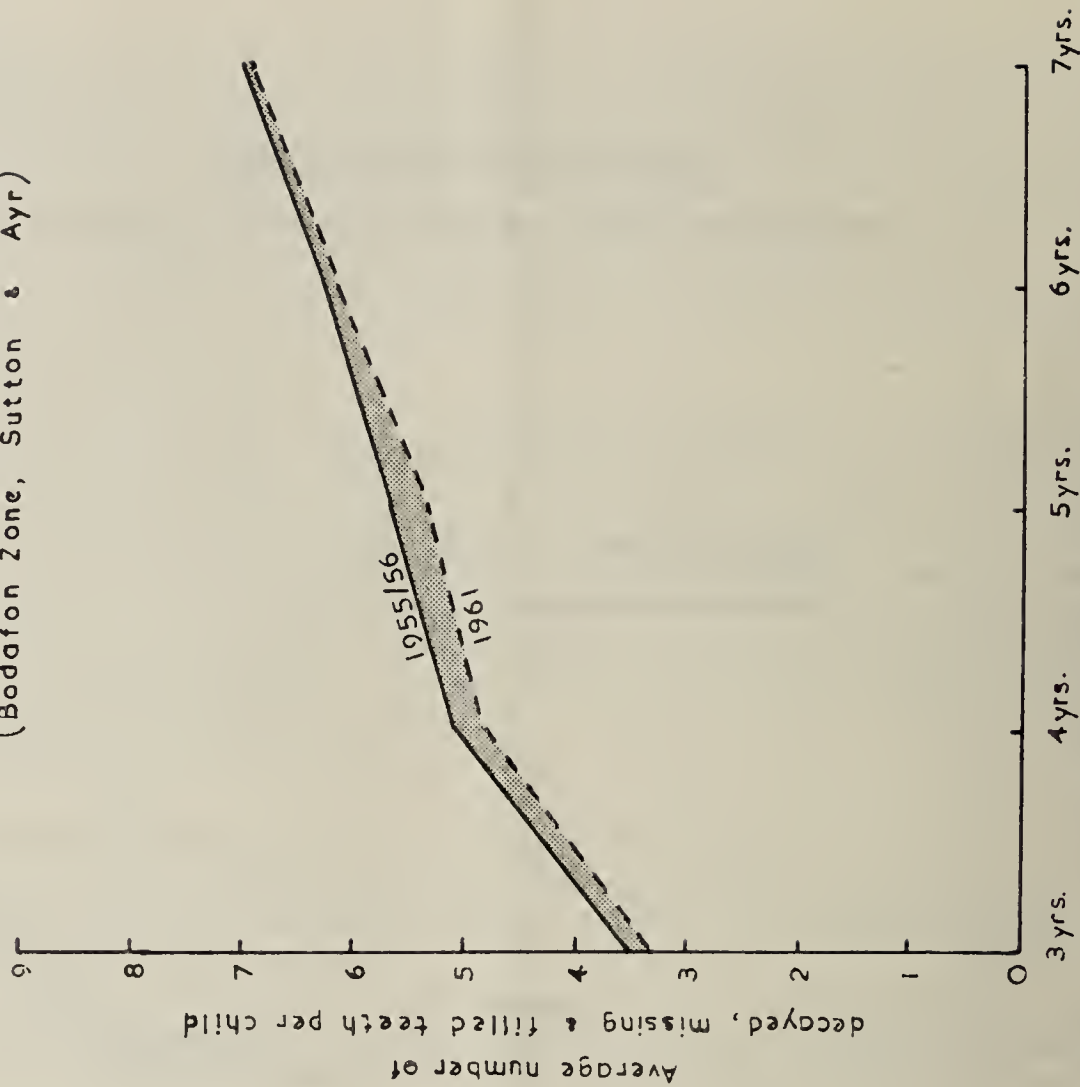
CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DECAYED, MISSING & FILLED TEETH PER CHILD  
IN THREE STUDY & THREE CONTROL AREAS COMBINED AFTER 5 YEARS \*

STUDY AREAS (FLUORIDE ADDED)  
(Gwalchmai Zone, Watford & Kilmarnock)



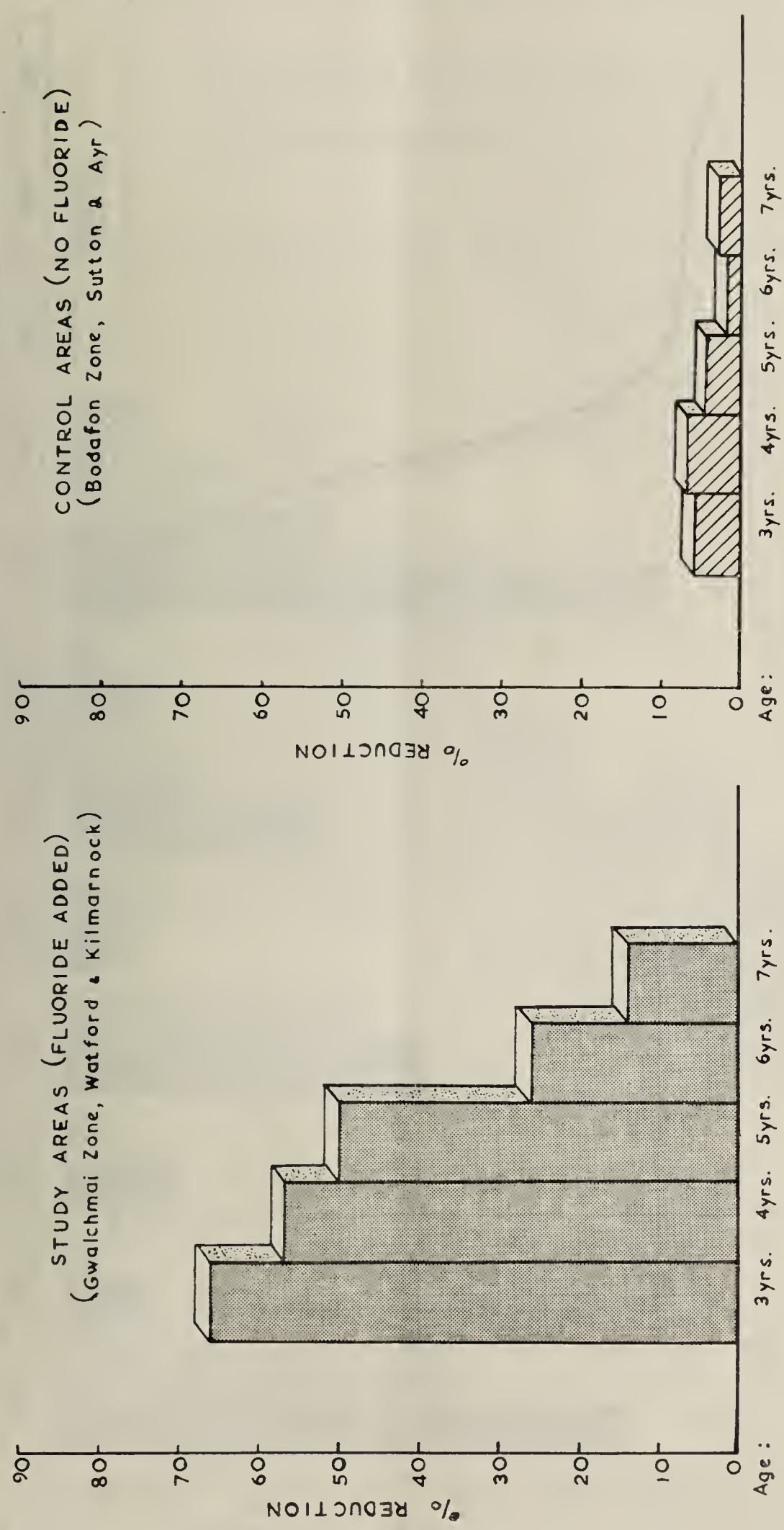
This diagram shows the state of teeth in 3 to 7 year old children in the Study Areas before fluoridation (1955/56—top line), and 5 years after fluoridation (1961—lower line). The great reduction in dental decay will be noted, especially in younger children whose teeth were wholly calcified during the period of fluoridation.

CONTROL AREAS (NO FLUORIDE)  
(Bodafon Zone, Sutton & Ayr)



This diagram shows the state of teeth in 3 to 7 year old children in the Control Areas where no fluoride was added, and it will be noted that the results in 1961 have remained similar to the 1955/56 results.

PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF  
 DECAYED, MISSING & FILLED TEETH PER CHILD IN THREE STUDY & THREE CONTROL AREAS COMBINED AFTER  
 FIVE YEARS \*

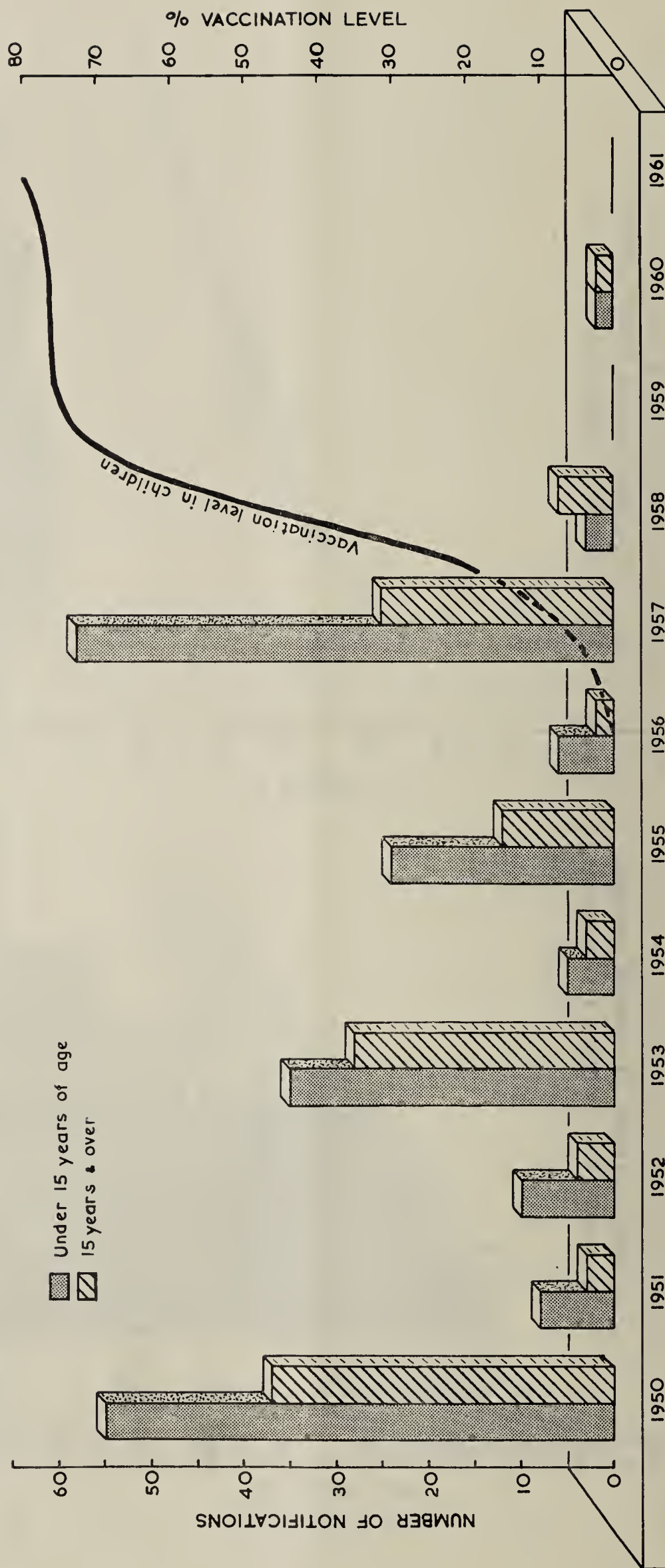


This diagram shows the percentage reduction in dental decay in the Study Areas and Control Areas after five years. The great reduction in the Study Areas (where fluoride was added at the 1 p.p.m. level) is clearly illustrated, and shows that maximum benefit occurred in those children whose teeth were wholly calcified during the period of fluoridation (3 and 4 years olds).

(\* Compiled from data: Ministry of Health Report "The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the Results Achieved after Five Years.")



# NOTIFICATIONS OF PARALYTIC POLIOMYELITIS (ALL AGES) IN RELATION TO VACCINATION LEVELS IN CHILDREN

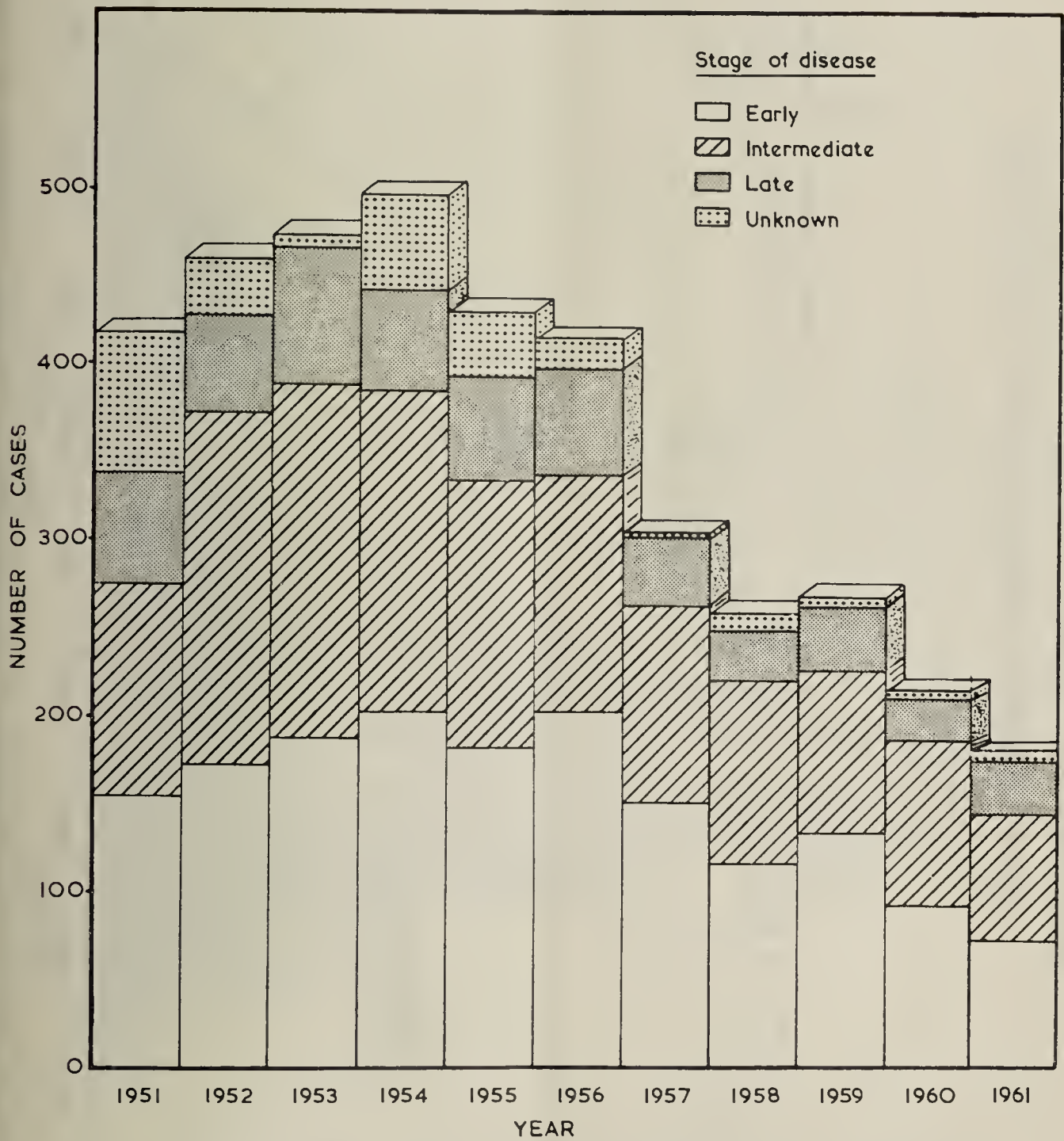


There were no cases of Poliomyelitis recorded in the County during 1961. It will be noted that at the time of the last epidemic in 1957 only about 10% of the child population was vaccinated ; this has since risen steadily to 80%.



# PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

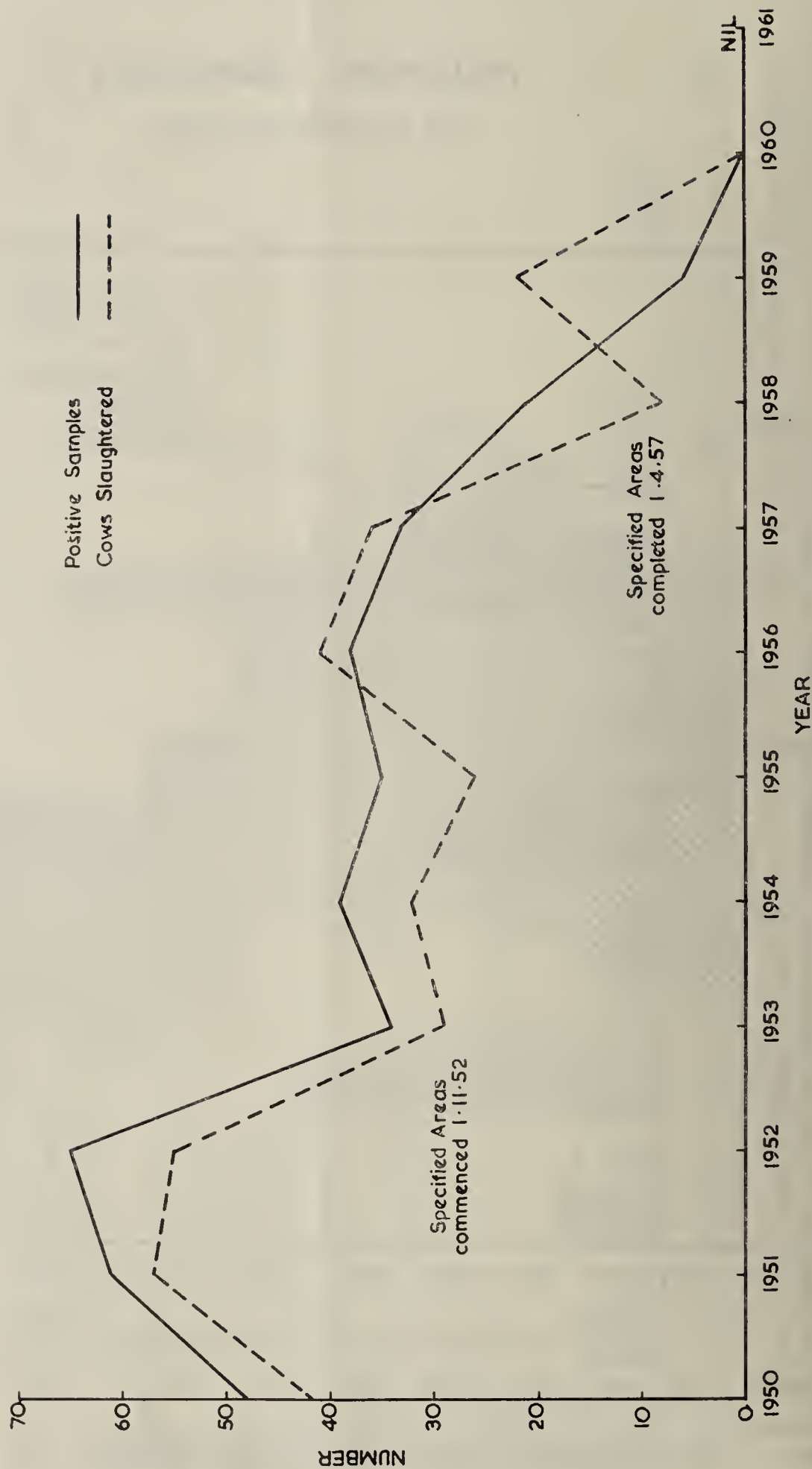
NEW NOTIFICATIONS 1951-1961



New notification rate per 1,000 population

Warwickshire	0.85	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.83	0.77	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.36	0.29
England and Wales ...	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.84	0.76	0.71	0.65	0.58	0.54	0.46	0.42

# MILK SAMPLES FOUND TO CONTAIN TUBERCLE BACILLI, AND TUBERCLE INFECTED COWS SLAUGHTERED

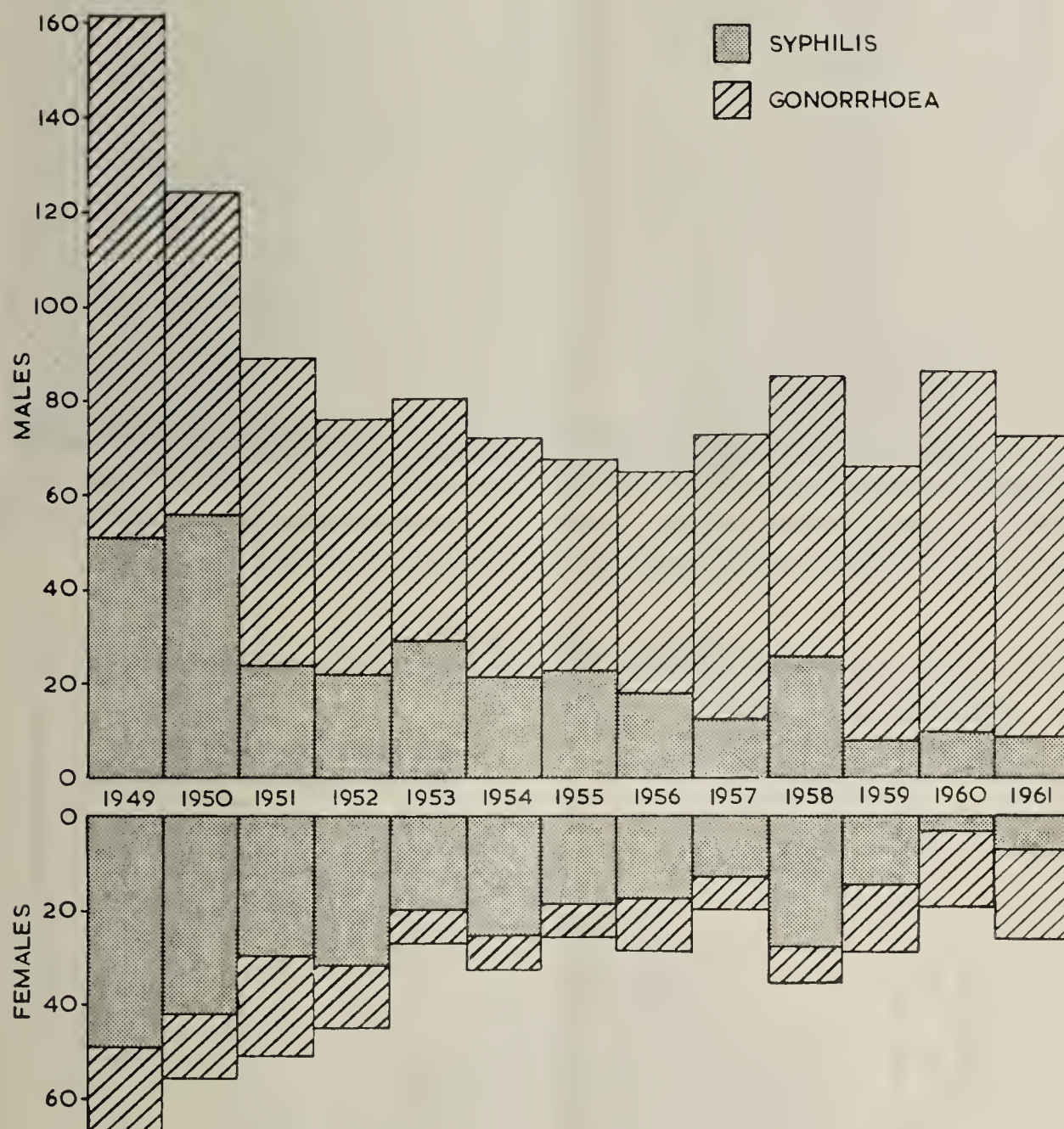


During 1961 there were no positive herds found. All retailed milk is now "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested."



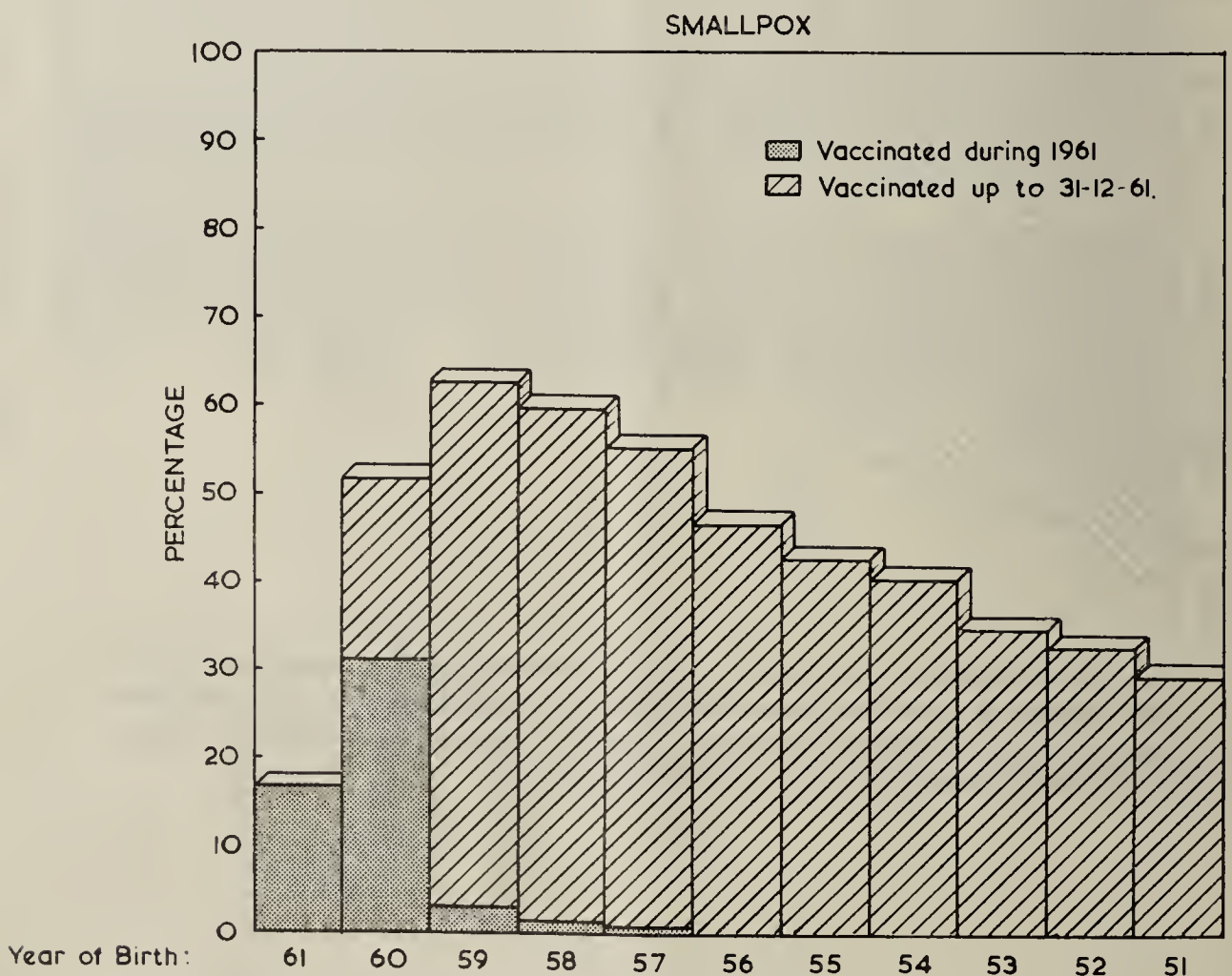
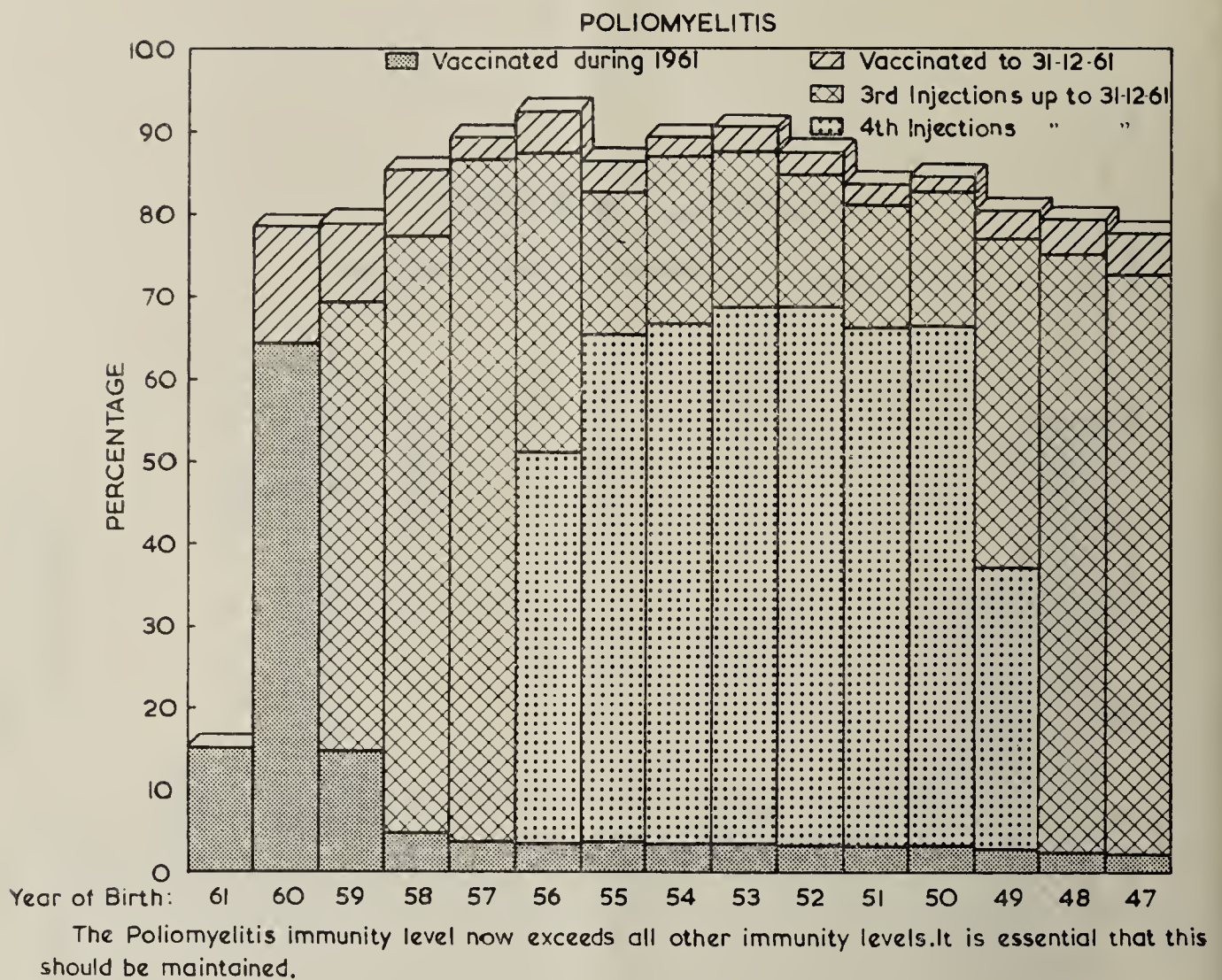
## VENEREAL DISEASES

NEW CASES ATTENDING CLINICS 1949-1961



The number of new cases of venereal disease steadily decreased until 1956. The number of gonorrhoea cases both male and female has since increased, also male cases of non-specific urethritis. This is a national trend which is causing considerable concern and is under constant review.

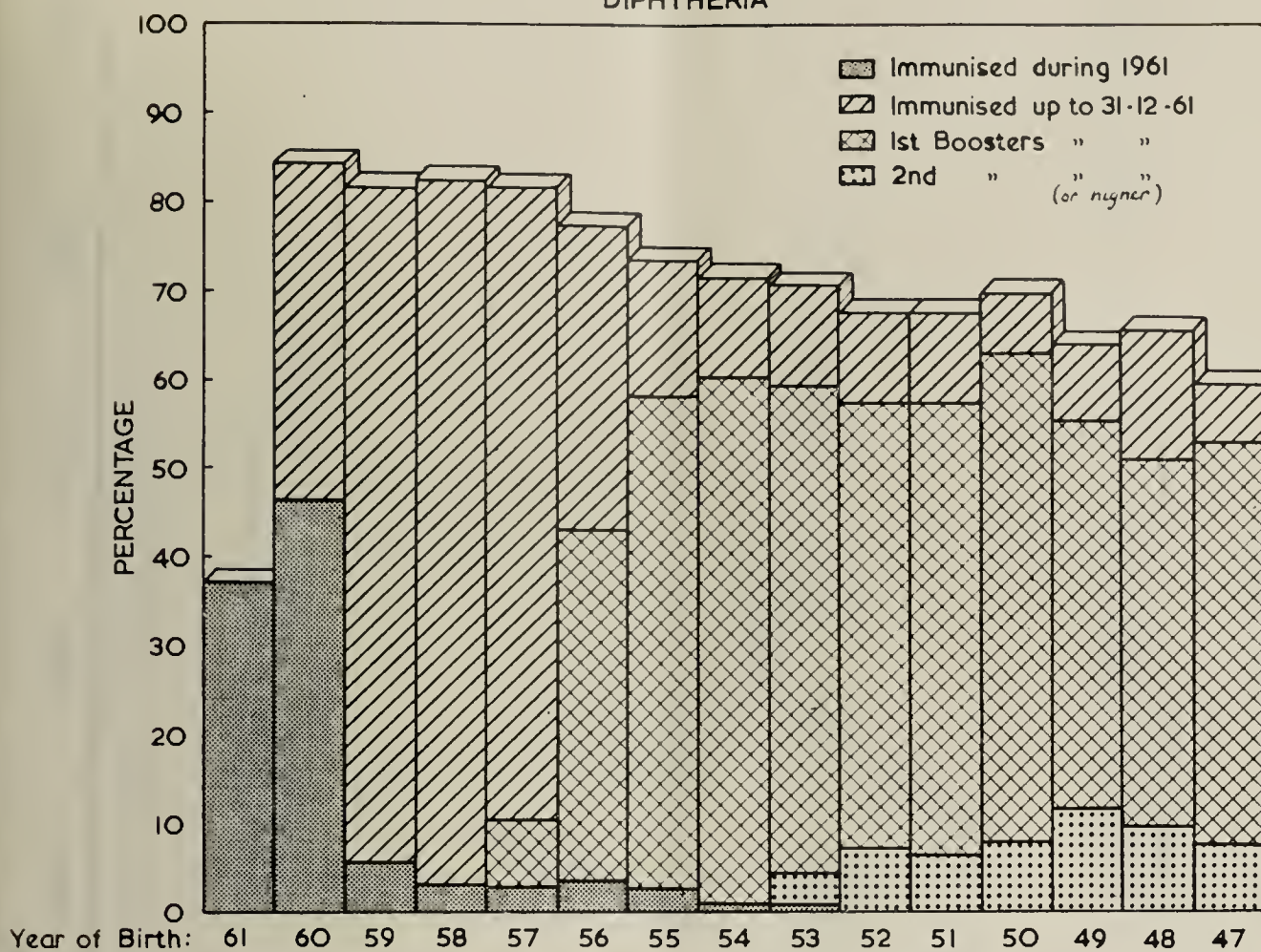
## VACCINATION LEVELS OF CHILDREN





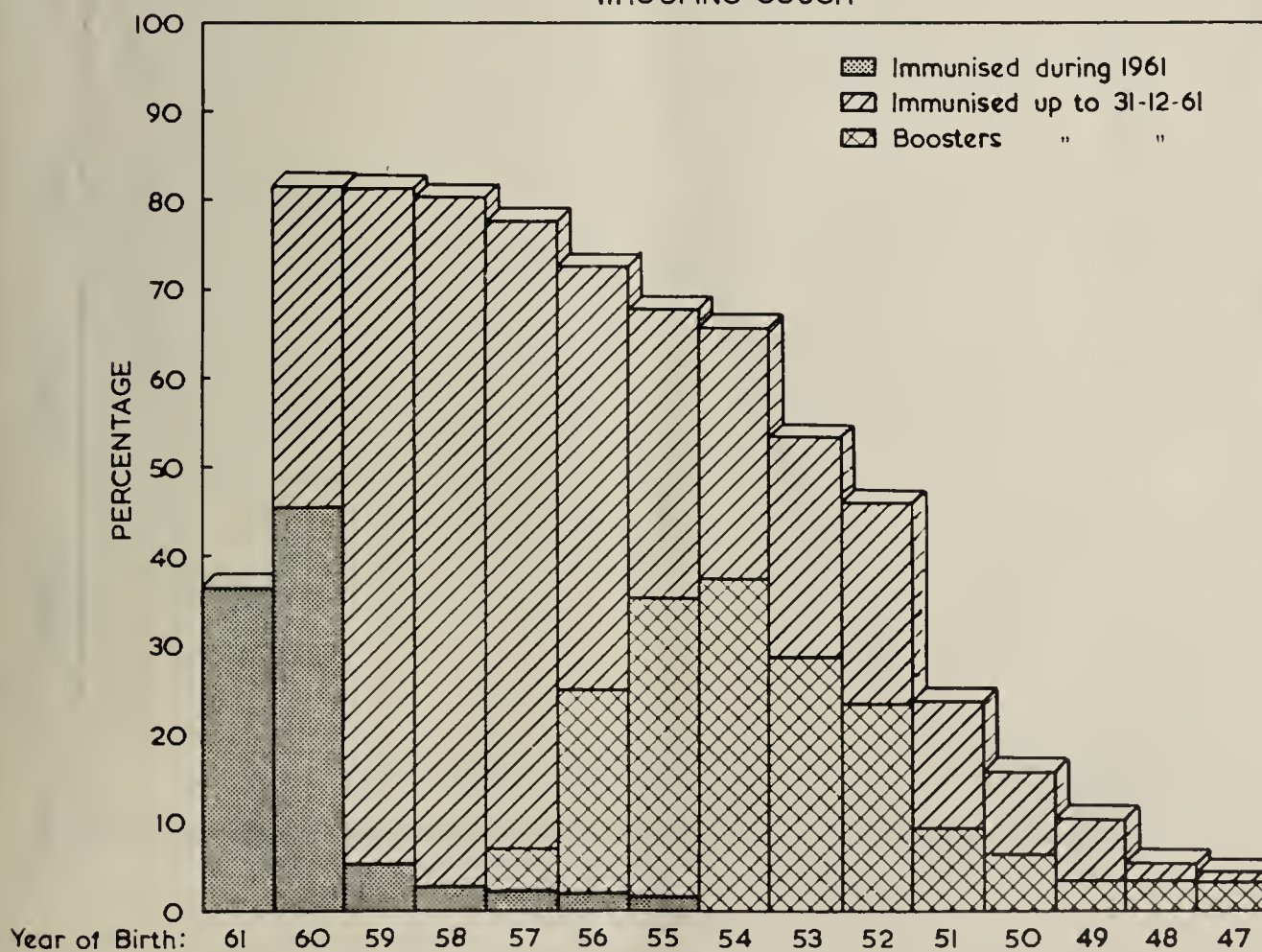
# IMMUNISATION LEVELS OF CHILDREN

## DIPHTHERIA

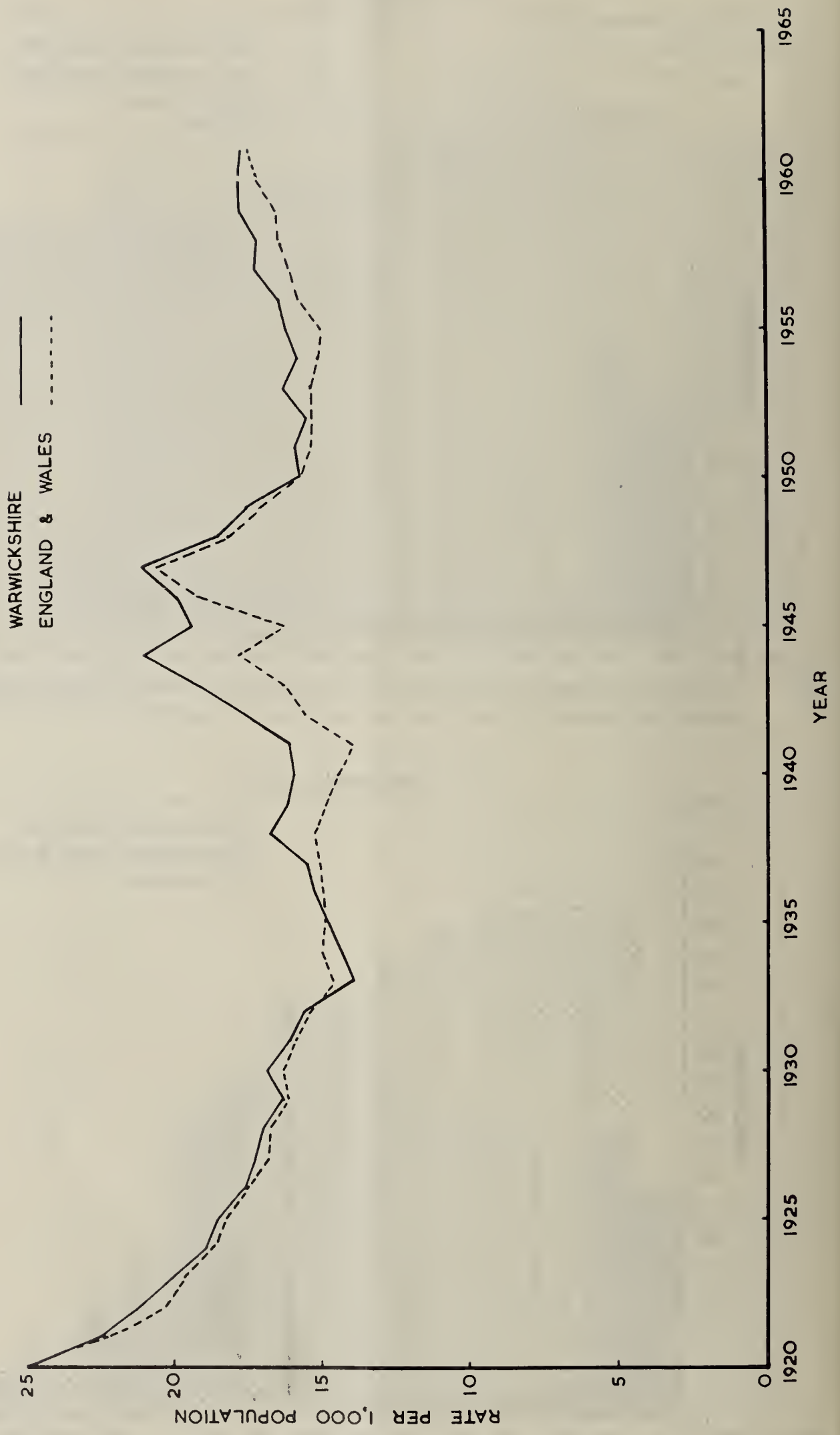


No case of Diphtheria has occurred in this County since 1951. It is, however, essential that primary and booster immunity levels be maintained at a high level.

## WHOOPING COUGH

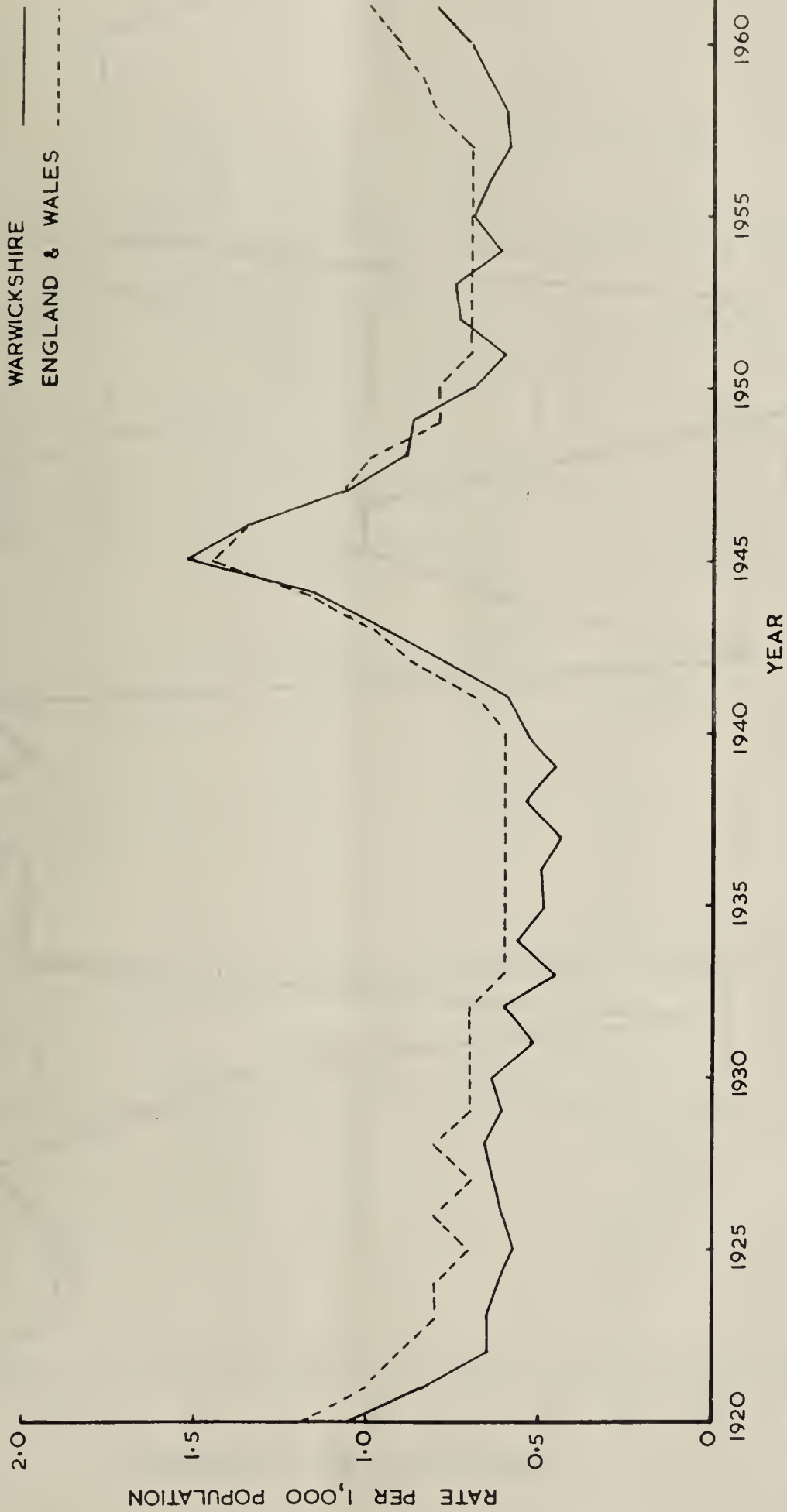


# TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION

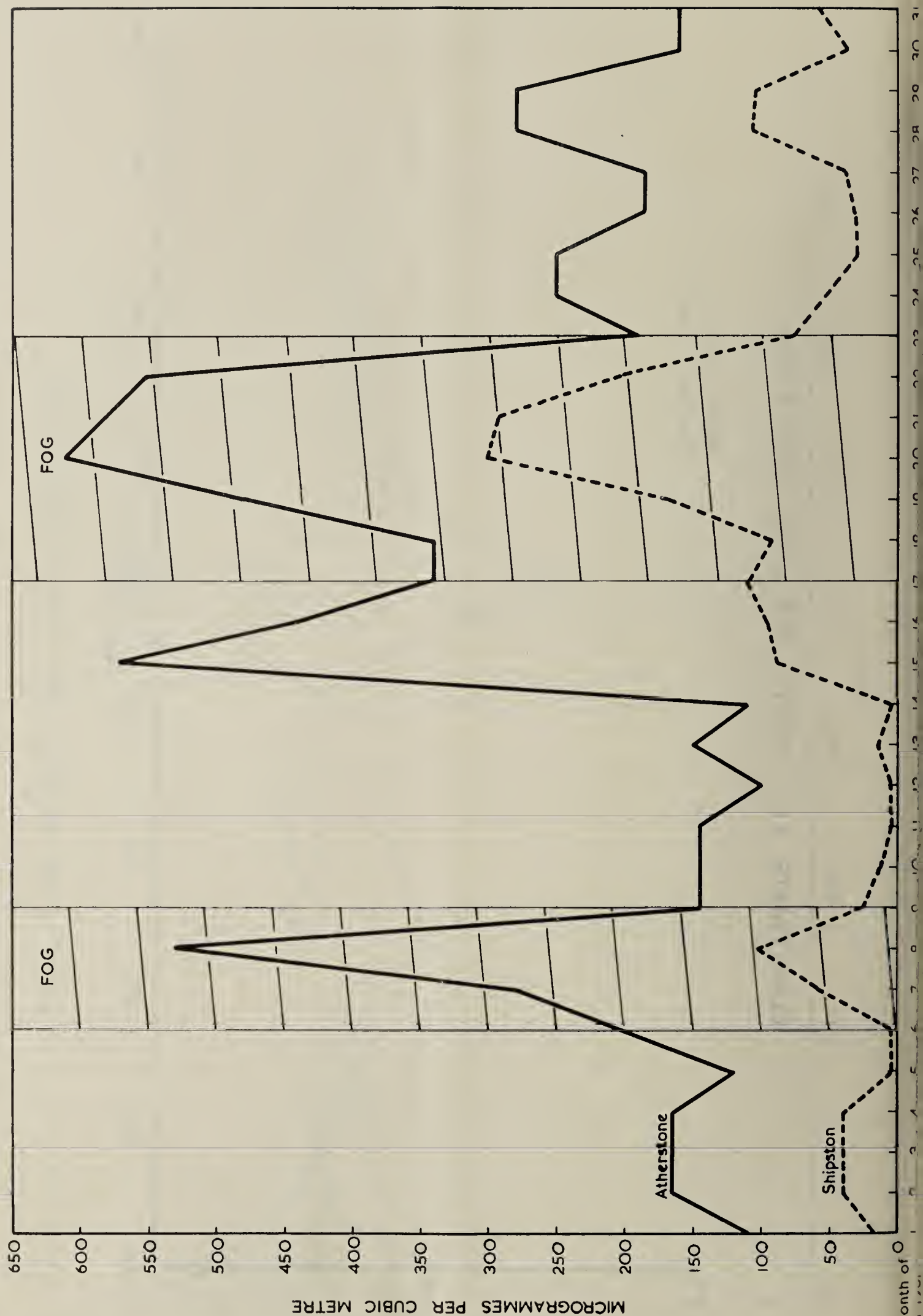




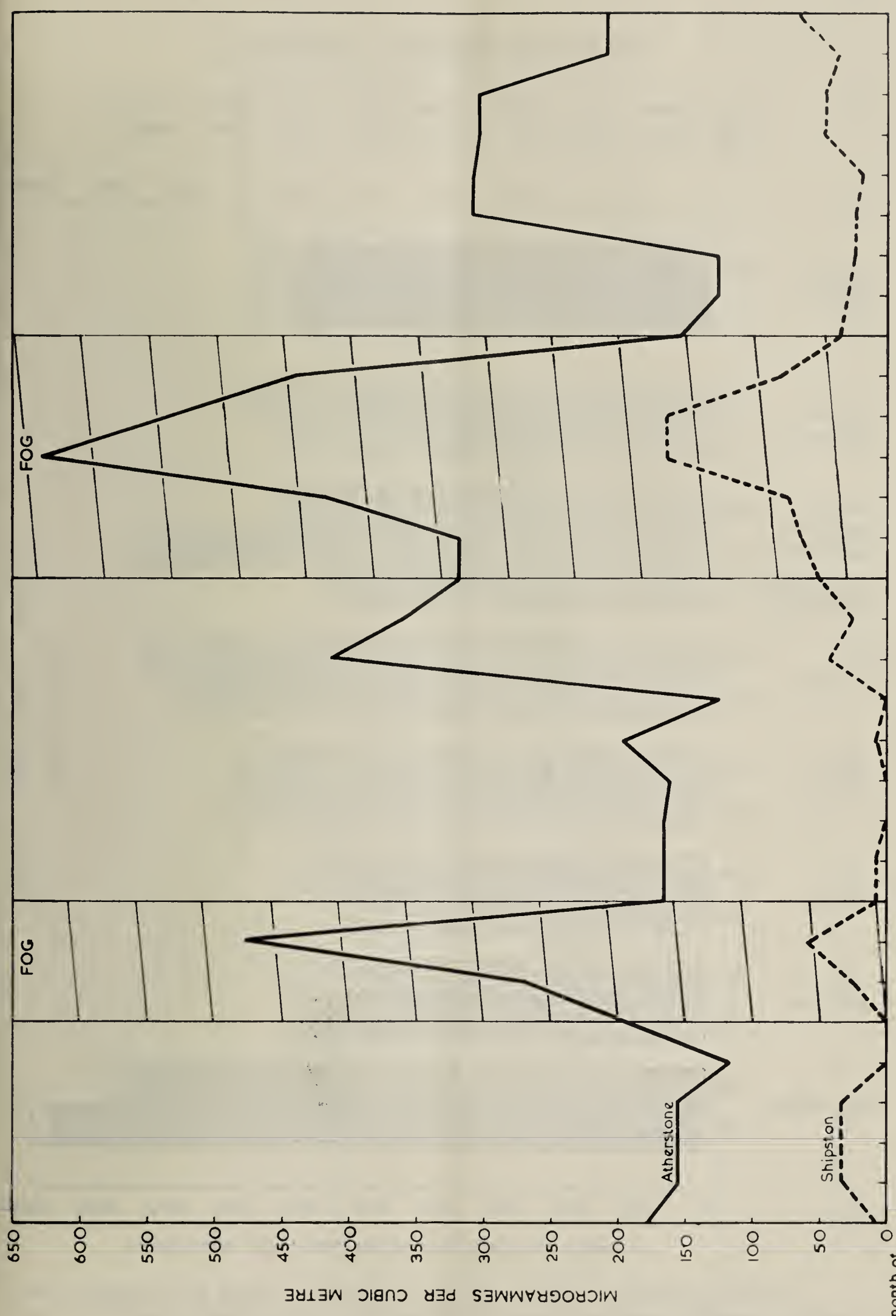
# ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION



# COMPARATIVE SMOKE POLLUTION IN TWO AREAS OF THE COUNTY

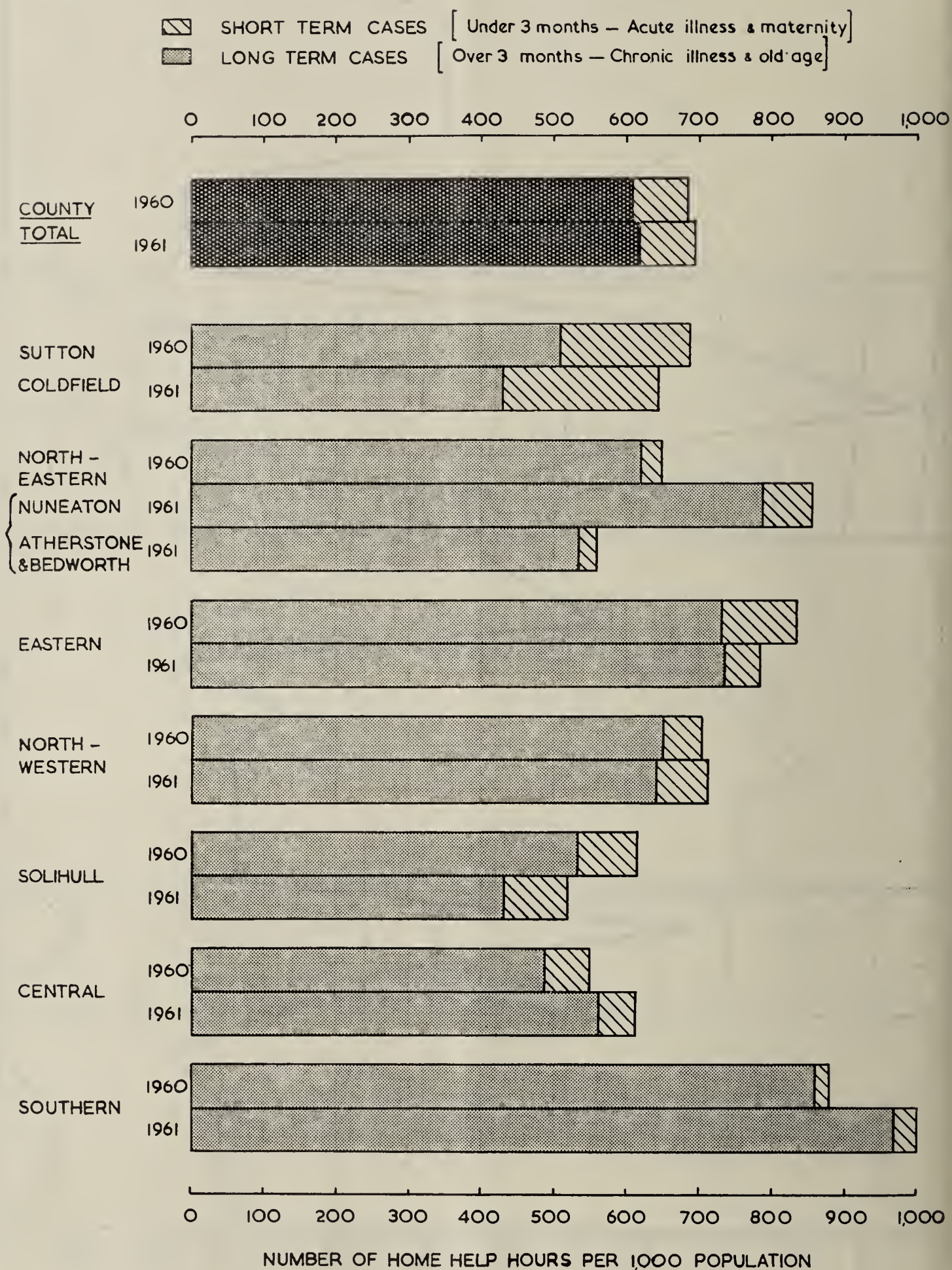






For the month of  
December 1961:

## HOME HELP SERVICE 1960 & 1961

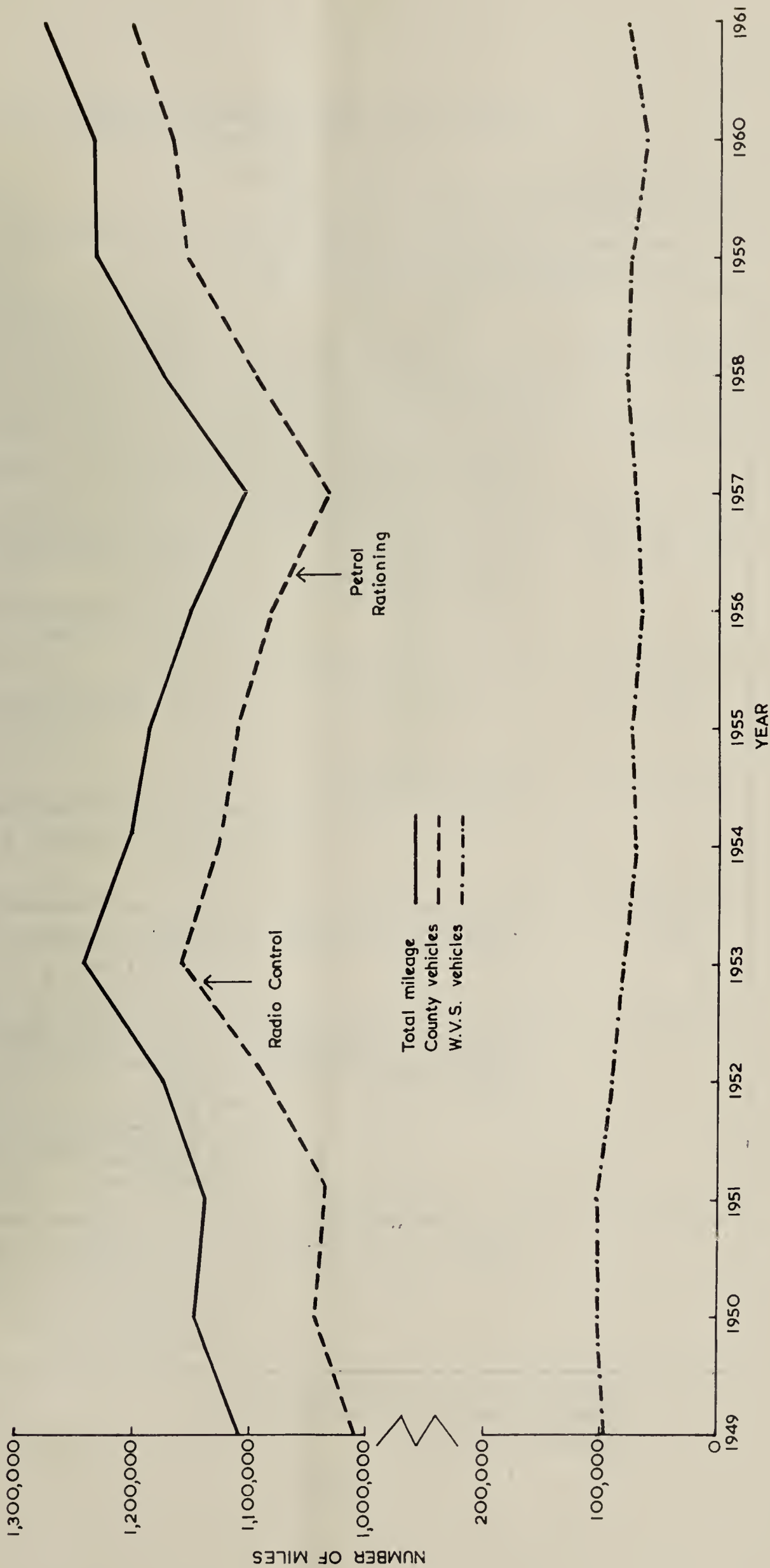


In view of the increasing number of domiciliary births and the ageing of the population, this service is expected to expand still further. Differences will continue to exist, however, in the rate of Area development on account of varying age-structures and local social conditions.



# COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

YEARLY MILEAGE



# STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH SERVICE

(at time of going to Press).

*County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :*

Dr. S. W. SAVAGE, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), D.P.H.

*Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :*

Dr. G. H. TAYLOR, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Assistant County Medical Officer.</i>
*Sutton Coldfield M.B.	Dr. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (Glas.).	Dr. JANET B. TYLER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.R., M.R.C.S. Dr. J. P. WALL, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
*Solihull M.B.	Dr. I. M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., R.C.P.S.I., D.P.H. (Ireland).	Dr. J. HENDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. Dr. ELIZABETH M. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.
*Nuneaton M.B.	Dr. G. DISON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D. (Obst.), R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (Edin.).	Dr. N. S. TURNBULL, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., D.T.H., D.P.H. Dr. GWENDOLEN COOTE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.). Dr. C. M. D. EDMONDS, M.B., B.S. † (Lond.), D.A. (Eng.).
Atherstone/Bedworth Area.	Dr. E. M. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), D.P.H.	Dr. ANNE L. J. CUSACK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.P.H. Dr. J. E. PEARSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.
Eastern Area.	Dr. D. J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Cardiff).	Dr. N. J. B. EVANS, M.B., M.A., M.R.C.P. Dr. A. H. HALSTEAD, M.B., B.S. (Lond.). ‡ Dr. H. M. RICHARDS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).
North-Western Area.	Dr. R. S. McELROY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.	Dr. G. C. B. HAWES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.). Dr. ELEANOR THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.). Dr. S. H. BROCK, M.B., Ch.B. †
Central Area.	Dr. F. D. M. LIVINGSTONE, B.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.C.H. (Eng.), D.P.H.	Dr. K. D. YOUNG, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., T.D.D., D.P.H. Dr. J. BEASLEY, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. Dr. JACQUELINE P. P. WHITE, B.M., B.Ch., M.A. Dr. D. SUTCLIFFE WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.).
Southern Area.	Dr. J. B. BRAMWELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H.	Dr. W. D. DOLTON, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.). ‡ Dr. A. L. KIRKLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belf.), D.Obs. R.C.O.G. (Lond.), D.P.H.  1 replacement vacancy.

\* Borough Councils with delegated powers.

† Carries out regular routine work in other areas.

‡ Attending D.P.H. Course.



*Principal Dental Officer :*

H. J. BASTOW, L.D.S. (Birm.).

*Dental Officers :*

Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	N. G. EVANS, L.D.S. (Birm.).
Solihull M.B.	...	...	Miss M. M. STOCKER, L.D.S. (Birm.).
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...		
Eastern Area	...	...	P. VIGANTS, D.D.D. (Univ. Latvia).
North-Western Area	...	...	W. DOUGLAS, L.D.S. (St. Andrew's).
Central Area	...	...	R. A. LEWTY, L.D.S. (Manc.).
Southern Area	...	...	S. C. C. JONES, L.D.S. (Manc.).

There are in addition, a number of part-time Dental Officers, and whole-time and part-time Dental Attendants.

*County Health Inspector :*

K. L. SPENCE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.

*County Ambulance Officer :*

R. D. CHARLES.

*Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives :*

Miss V. E. BEESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

*Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer :*

Miss M. J. HEDGES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

*Borough and Area Nursing Officers :*

Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	Miss J. HORN.
Solihull M.B.	...	...	Miss E. J. LAMB.
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	Miss A. VARLEY.
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...		Miss C. G. McLAREN.
Eastern Area	...	...	Miss E. M. LLOYD.
North-Western Area	...	...	Miss J. G. WEDGWOOD.
Central Area	...	...	Miss M. G. AUSTIN.
Southern Area	...	...	Miss D. STANSFELD.

(These officers hold S.R.N., S.C.M. and H.V. Cert.).

*Social Worker :*

Miss J. A. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

*Mental Welfare Officers.*

County Health Department	...	H. F. ROGERS.
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	... ..	R. E. LANGLEY.*
Solihull M.B.	... ..	F. YOUNG.
Nuneaton M.B.	... ..	F. C. THOMPSON.*
	... ..	P. C. MORGAN.*
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...	M. V. WHITE.
Eastern Area	... ..	E. H. CORBETT.*
	... ..	J. W. E. HOWARD.*
	... ..	K. G. CODLING.
North-Western Area	... ..	J. V. GREENING.*
Central Area	... ..	C. ROBINSON.
	... ..	R. G. TANDY.*
Southern Area	... ..	J. EARLE.*

\* These officers are employed by the Welfare Committee as Area Welfare Officers and Assistants, but they also act as Mental Welfare Officers.

*Mental Health Visitors.*

County Health Department	...	Miss H. S. HOPKINS.
		Mrs. C. WHEELER.

*Statistical Officer :*

Mrs. B. WARREN, R.S.A. Cert. (Institute of Statisticians)

*Chief Clerk :*

L. J. ALLEN.



TABLE 1. GENERAL STATISTICS, 1961.

	Population.			Live Births.		Total Deaths.		No. Still- births.	No. Infant Deaths.	No. Mat- ernal Deaths.
	Acres.	Mid- 1960	Mid- 1961	No.	Birth Rate (adjusted) (Per 1,000 pop.)	No.	Death Rate (adjusted) (Per 1,000 pop.)			
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.	13,978	64,760	72,720	1,484	18.57	612	10.61	27	25	—
SOLIHULL M.B. ... ..	20,189	92,550	96,080	1,828	17.51	771	11.31	31	26	—
NUNEATON M.B. ... ..	11,757	57,660	57,550	1,003	16.91	584	12.79	17	18	—
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.										
Bedworth U.D. ... ..	7,851	30,570	32,610	651	17.56	395	13.08	12	12	—
Atherstone R.D. ... ..	21,945	24,860	24,830	374	14.46	261	12.51	10	6	—
TOTALS ... ..	29,796	55,430	57,440	1,025	16.41	656	13.02	22	18	—
EASTERN AREA.										
Rugby M.B. ... ..	6,992	50,400	52,560	892	16.29	525	11.29	14	23	—
Rugby R.D. ... ..	80,631	22,320	22,570	408	18.08	192	10.72	8	5	—
TOTALS ... ..	87,623	72,720	75,130	1,300	16.95	717	11.45	22	28	—
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.										
Meriden R.D. ... ..	61,775	56,960	57,750	1,132	17.84	411	10.61	19	17	—
Tamworth R.D. ... ..	22,042	17,750	19,030	410	21.11	191	12.55	8	9	—
TOTALS ... ..	83,817	74,710	76,780	1,542	19.09	602	10.74	27	26	—
CENTRAL AREA.										
Leamington Spa M.B....	2,875	40,060	42,500	877	19.40	496	11.20	16	23	—
Warwick M.B. ... ..	5,057	16,010	16,140	261	15.85	196	12.63	5	5	—
Kenilworth U.D. ... ..	5,967	14,250	14,490	284	17.64	145	12.61	3	1	—
Southam R.D. ... ..	62,527	15,960	16,460	266	19.23	135	10.25	4	4	—
Warwick R.D. ... ..	55,365	25,580	26,310	497	19.46	264	9.23	6	9	—
TOTALS ... ..	131,791	111,860	115,900	2,185	19.04	1,236	11.62	34	42	—
SOUTHERN AREA.										
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	6,900	15,510	16,290	251	14.64	206	12.27	2	4	1
Alcester R.D. ... ..	37,524	14,820	15,290	284	17.83	178	10.60	4	2	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	53,339	8,040	8,910	115	13.94	115	8.13	—	2	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	81,996	23,350	24,640	429	17.76	236	7.28	5	8	—
TOTALS ... ..	179,759	61,720	65,130	1,079	16.57	735	9.26	11	16	1
COUNTY TOTALS ... ..	558,710	591,410	616,730	11,446	17.63	5,913	11.51	191	199	1

**TABLE 2. REVIEW OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES**  
for the years 1930-1961.

Year.	Live Birth Rate. (per 1,000 pop.)	Death Rate. (per 1,000 pop.)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	Still-births (per 1,000 total births).	Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total births)
1930.	16.63	10.82	0.51	1.43	49	42	4.50
1931.	15.69	11.06	0.51	1.42	55	35	4.30
1932.	15.38	11.52	0.49	1.47	55	35	3.70
1933.	13.71	11.42	0.52	1.53	54	35	5.20
1934.	14.31	10.71	0.42	1.43	48	34	4.97
1935.	13.44	9.60	0.45	1.45	47	40	3.68
1936.	15.08	10.56	0.42	1.51	52	33	5.21
1937.	15.32	11.25	0.41	1.57	50	35	3.17
1938.	16.63	10.17	0.47	1.45	48	30	2.87
1939.	16.18	10.19	0.43	1.54	45	32	2.26
1940.	15.83	12.69	0.50	1.51	51	35	2.82
1941.	15.94	11.69	0.43	1.55	53	33	2.99
1942.	17.38	10.26	0.41	1.55	39	32	2.14
1943.	18.98	10.62	0.41	1.55	42	28	2.70
1944.	20.88	10.64	0.42	1.66	35	25	1.50
1945.	18.95	10.45	0.40	1.57	42	25	1.56
1946.	19.64	10.61	0.42	1.67	40	22	1.46
1947.	20.77	10.68	0.38	1.64	34	20	0.83
1948.	18.24	9.62	0.39	1.67	31	20	1.50
1949.	17.22	10.78	0.30	1.65	29	19	0.85
1950.	15.72	10.48	0.24	1.55	27	19	0.39
1951.	15.84	11.55	0.21	1.67	28	23	0.50
1952.	15.56	10.35	0.14	1.78	28	18	0.38
1953.	16.30	10.67	0.14	1.72	24	20	0.72
1954.	15.79	10.51	0.10	1.87	23	22	0.73
1955.	16.13	11.08	0.11	1.83	24	21	0.58
1956.	16.43	11.19	0.09	1.81	19	22	0.65
1957.	17.15	10.92	0.08	1.84	19	17	0.41
1958.	17.12	10.98	0.07	1.79	21	21	0.20
1959.	17.63	11.50	0.06	1.87	19	18	0.37
1960.	17.76	11.41	0.06	1.77	19	18	0.27
1961.	17.63	11.51	0.04	1.76	17	16	0.09



TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX, 1961.

Cause.	Sex	Age at Death.								Total Deaths.				
		0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75 +	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
1 Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	2	9	7	1	19	25	24	29	34
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	8	12	8	11
2 Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	3	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	4	3
3 Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	9	5	7	9	6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	4	3
4 Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
8 Measles	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
9 Other Infective/Parasitic Diseases	M	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	7	5	6	7	4
	F	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	6	5	4	4	5
10 Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	M	—	—	—	—	1	41	24	18	84	60	80	77	71
	F	—	—	—	—	1	12	17	27	57	51	65	48	53
11 Malignant Neoplasm—Bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	7	114	51	19	191	186	198	173	155
	F	—	—	—	—	3	14	10	3	30	31	34	22	30
12 Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
	F	—	—	—	—	9	54	24	26	113	114	108	119	103
13 Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	3	17	13	8	41	50	48	44	34
14 Malignant Neoplasm—Others	M	1	1	2	6	21	97	71	79	278	260	273	280	317
	F	—	3	2	2	9	79	75	88	258	260	237	218	224
15 Leukaemia/Aleukaemia	M	—	1	1	1	2	7	4	3	19	21	15	11	18
	F	—	—	2	—	3	5	4	—	14	10	19	11	3
16 Diabetes	M	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	6	14	14	11	12	18
	F	—	—	—	1	—	3	14	11	29	24	20	21	31
17 Vascular Lesions—Nervous System	M	—	1	—	—	7	61	102	171	342	370	321	372	368
	F	—	—	—	—	7	60	105	305	477	513	444	463	441
18 Coronary Disease and Angina	M	—	—	—	—	26	241	200	169	636	609	534	535	486
	F	—	—	—	—	3	68	115	188	374	337	308	302	270
19 Hypertension/Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	1	9	23	20	53	45	60	73	80
	F	—	—	—	—	—	13	17	35	65	75	70	61	96
20 Other Heart Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	3	42	49	176	270	274	296	311	345
	F	—	—	—	1	10	35	76	279	401	368	416	403	382
21 Other Circulatory Disease	M	—	—	—	—	5	25	23	56	109	123	116	123	123
	F	—	—	—	—	1	15	37	99	152	133	129	125	130
22 Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	1	13	22	31	67	9	63	20	36
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	26	38	12	48	14	29
23 Pneumonia	M	12	1	—	1	3	19	37	93	166	161	166	160	152
	F	10	3	1	1	1	13	39	141	209	198	162	142	157
24 Bronchitis	M	1	1	1	1	5	55	65	56	185	166	196	201	144
	F	—	—	—	—	—	16	18	49	83	74	77	69	61
25 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	1	—	—	4	14	19	9	47	45	55	48	46
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	8	18	20	20	17	16
26 Ulcer—Stomach/Duodenum	M	—	—	—	1	1	11	10	7	30	38	37	34	43
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	7	14	20	21	9	10
27 Gastritis/Enteritis/Diarrhoea	M	1	2	—	—	—	4	6	5	18	16	11	13	8
	F	3	—	1	—	—	1	4	10	19	16	17	12	9
28 Nephritis/Nephrosis	M	—	1	—	—	1	8	3	4	17	22	25	13	27
	F	1	1	—	1	1	7	2	3	16	20	17	18	24
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	22	34	42	43	34	42
30 Pregnancy/Childbirth/Abortion	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	4
31 Congenital Malformations	M	20	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	29	37	37	35	30
	F	26	2	—	—	4	3	—	—	35	40	33	29	36
32 Other Defined and Ill-Defined	M	70	2	3	3	9	58	41	55	241	219	213	225	207
	F	37	3	3	3	10	50	46	100	252	283	268	244	239
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	—	5	3	22	16	15	9	7	77	81	81	66	58
	F	1	—	1	5	11	5	2	4	29	50	18	25	19
34 Other Accidents	M	8	4	5	5	4	16	7	20	69	71	65	86	67
	F	3	—	2	3	5	8	10	57	88	86	100	75	82
35 Suicide	M	—	—	—	1	10	17	4	5	37	30	49	33	36
	F	—	—	—	1	10	11	4	2	28	20	20	19	19
36 Homicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	3	1
	F	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	1	—
All Causes	M	115	24	15	42	135	890	797	1,035	3,053	2,910	2,991	2,990	2,930
	F	84	12	15	21	96	503	651	1,478	2,860	2,828	2,727	2,537	2,529

TABLE 4. LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS, 1961.

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (per 1,000 Pop.)</i>
LIVE BIRTHS—							
Legitimate ... ..				5,614	5,332	10,946	16.86
Illegitimate ... ..				275	225	500	0.77
Total ... ..				5,889	5,557	11,446	17.63
Illegitimate live births % of total live births : 4.37							
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (per 1,000 total births)</i>
STILLBIRTHS—							
Legitimate ... ..				91	86	177	15.91
Illegitimate ... ..				8	6	14	27.24
Total ... ..				99	92	191	16.41
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
TOTAL BIRTHS—							
Legitimate ... ..				5,705	5,418	11,123	
Illegitimate ... ..				283	231	514	
Grand Total ... ..				5,988	5,649	11,637	

TABLE 5. INFANT MORTALITY, 1961.

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (per 1,000 live births)</i>
UNDER 1 YEAR—							
Legitimate ... ..				109	80	189	17.27
Illegitimate ... ..				6	4	10	20.00
Total ... ..				115	84	199	17.39
UNDER 4 WKS.—							
Legitimate ... ..				80	53	133	12.15
Illegitimate ... ..				5	2	7	14.00
Total ... ..				85	55	140	12.23
EARLY NEO-							
NATAL							
Legitimate ... ..				72	45	117	10.69
Illegitimate ... ..				4	2	6	12.00
(Under 1 Wk.)							
Total ... ..				76	47	123	10.75



TABLE 6.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1961.

<i>Number of Maternal deaths.</i>	<i>Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births).</i>
1	0.09

TABLE 7.

PERINATAL MORTALITY, 1961.  
(Stillbirths and Infant deaths under 1 week).

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (per 1,000 total births)</i>
Legitimate ... ..	163	131	294	26.43
Illegitimate ... ..	12	8	20	38.91
TOTALS ... ..	175	139	314	26.98

TABLE 8.

TOTAL PREMATURE BIRTHS SINGLE AND MULTIPLE, 1961.

Total notified births 11,834.  
(1960 figures in brackets).

<i>Weight Group.</i>	<i>Number of prem- ature births.</i>		<i>of those born alive :—</i>			
	<i>Born dead.</i>	<i>Born alive.</i>	<i>Number died 1st day.</i>	<i>Number died 2-28 days.</i>	<i>Number survived.</i>	<i>% survival of live births.</i>
3lbs. 4ozs. or less ... ..	55 (52)	61 (84)	28 (37)	16 (23)	17 (24)	28 (29)
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. and up to 4lbs. 6ozs. ... ..	28 (29)	124 (141)	12 (11)	8 (15)	104 (115)	84 (82)
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. and up to 4lbs. 15ozs. ... ..	7 (12)	160 (123)	5 (6)	8 (7)	147 (110)	92 (89)
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. and up to 5lbs. 8ozs. ... ..	19 (10)	356 (335)	4 (2)	7 (4)	345 (329)	97 (98)
TOTALS ... ..	109 (103)	701 (683)	49 (56)	39 (49)	613 (578)	87 (85)

**TABLE 9.** CAUSES OF STILLBIRTH FOR THE YEARS 1958—1961.  
 Analysis of midwives reports on stillbirths occurring in the Administrative  
 County to County women.

Cause.	% of total still-births attributable to cause.			
	1961	1960	1959	1958
Congenital malformations ... ..	19.3	21.0	19.8	18.1
Toxaemia of pregnancy and accidental A.P.H.	21.4	21.0	22.5	26.4
Conditions of cord and placenta ... ..	14.9	11.3	16.1	16.7
Difficulties in labour ... ..	6.4	9.3	5.4	6.7
Haemolytic disease ... ..	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.1
Chronic ill-health of mother ... ..	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
No obvious cause discovered ... ..	33.2	32.8	32.0	28.5
TOTALS ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of reports received ... ..	187	195	187	193
Number of registered stillbirths ... ..	191	195	189	209
Stillbirth rate ... ..	16.4	17.5	17.7	20.6

**TABLE 10.** CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS,  
 1958—1961.

Cause of death.	With prematurity.				Without prematurity.				Total.			
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1961	1960	1959	1958	1961	1960	1959	1958
Prematurity ... ..	30	46	36	43	—	—	—	—	30	46	36	43
Asphyxia, Atelectasis ... ..	23	21	8	14	6	9	7	4	29	30	15	18
Congenital malformations :												
Alone ... ..	7	6	9	9	22	24	22	21	29	30	31	30
With Asphyxia ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	3	2
With Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	2	3	2	3
Totals ... ..	7	6	12	12	24	29	24	23	31	35	36	35
Birth injury ... ..	13	7	13	7	15	6	11	15	28	13	24	22
Haemolytic Disease ... ..	1	1	5	2	3	6	3	3	4	7	8	5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ... ..	2	10	3	7	2	1	4	5	4	11	7	12
Misadventure ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1
Other ... ..	11	12	11	8	3	7	5	4	14	19	16	12
TOTALS ... ..	87	104	88	93	53	59	55	55	140	163	143	148



TABLE 11. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR  
1958—1961

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>With bronchitis or pneumonia.</i>				<i>Without bronchitis or pneumonia.</i>				<i>Total.</i>			
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1961	1960	1959	1958	1961	1960	1959	1958
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	14	6	13	15	—	—	—	—	14	6	13	15
Congenital Malformations ...	4	5	7	5	12	13	17	15	16	18	24	20
Gastro Enteritis ...	1	—	—	1	3	2	3	4	4	2	3	5
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Misadventure ...	—	—	—	1	8	11	8	6	8	11	8	7
Central Nervous System in- fections ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	6	4	1	2	6
Other ...	3	2	6	—	9	9	5	5	12	11	11	5
TOTALS ...	22	13	26	23	37	37	35	36	59	50	61	59

TABLE 12. DEATHS OF CHILDREN AGED 1 TO 5 YEARS, 1961.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	5	—	5
Other Accidents ...	4	—	4
Congenital Malformations ...	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasms ...	1	3	4
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	—	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	2	3	5
Other respiratory diseases ...	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	1	2
Measles ...	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	1	—	1
All other causes ...	2	3	5
TOTAL ...	24	12	36

**TABLE 13.** AVERAGE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS FOR  
THE FIVE YEARS 1957-1961 INCLUSIVE.

Live births.		County district.	Stillbirths.		Infant Deaths.		Neo-natal mortality rate.	Mortality rate one month to one year.	Stillbirth plus Neo-natal Mortality rate.
No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.			
6,243	18.90*	Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	114	17.93	106	17.40	13.43	4.00	31.36
8,188	17.37	Solihull M.B. ...	109	13.13†	133	16.08†	11.01†	5.13	24.14†
4,648	15.81†	Nuneaton M.B. ...	97	20.49	120	25.94*	19.25*	6.67	39.74*
2,964	17.53	Bedworth U.D. ...	48	15.95	73	24.79	18.13	6.75	34.08
1,928	14.94†	Atherstone R.D. ...	43	22.01	45	23.25	15.91	7.26	37.92
4,325	17.80	Rugby M.B. ...	88	20.20	76	17.28	13.13	4.16	33.33
2,036	18.27*	Rugby R.D. ...	52	24.80*	36	17.70	12.76	4.91	37.56
5,292	17.82	Meriden R.D. ...	92	17.19	88	16.74	11.96	4.72	29.15
1,661	18.45*	Tamworth R.D. ...	41	24.56	34	20.53	15.68	4.82	40.24
4,128	19.87*	Leamington Spa M.B. ...	77	18.29	92	22.29	15.81	6.54	34.10
1,106	13.58†	Warwick M.B. ...	24	21.19	20	17.44	11.76	6.33	32.95
1,162	15.70†	Kenilworth U.D. ...	9	7.49†	12	10.91†	8.27†	2.58	15.76†
1,317	20.17*	Southam R.D. ...	33	24.48	23	17.70	10.65	6.83	35.13
2,226	18.95*	Warwick R.D. ...	35	15.33	44	19.37	15.90	3.59	31.23
1,218	15.33†	Stratford-upon-Avon M.B. ...	19	15.35	24	19.70	15.55	4.10	30.90
1,248	16.96	Alcester R.D. ...	24	18.96	24	19.50	13.14	6.41	32.10
674	17.85	Shipston-on-Stour R.D. ...	5	6.98†	8	11.95	10.44	4.45	17.42†
2,065	18.49*	Stratford-upon-Avon R.D. ...	40	19.28	43	21.04	17.03	3.87	36.31
52,429	17.45	All County ...	950	17.84	1,001	19.12	13.98	5.15	31.82

\* Significantly higher than the average for the whole County.

† Significantly lower than the average for the whole County.



## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Where held.		C. or V.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated).	No. of new cases who attended during 1961 and at their 1st attendance were under 1 year.	Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances made by children under 1.	Total number of attendances.
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.							
Bannersgate	... Reay Nadin Drive	C.	Every Friday ... Alt. Fri. (Toddlers) 10 a.m.	98	371	1,133	1,631
Boldmere	... Boldmere Road	C.	Every Wednesday ... Alt. Weds. (Toddlers) 10 a.m.	204	678	2,149	2,868
Falcon Lodge	... Churchill Road	C.	Every Tuesday 2 p.m. and every Thursday 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.	269	1,085	2,866	4,350
Four Oaks	... Mere Green Road	C.	Every Monday 2 p.m. Alt. Tuesdays 10 a.m. and every Wed. 2 p.m.	371	1,166	3,354	4,561
Minworth	... Social Club and Institute, The Green	C.	Alternate Tuesdays.	6	50	219	310
Sutton Coldfield	... 49, Holland Street	C.	Every Monday and Wednesday	176	691	2,101	3,131
Walmley	... Walmley Road	C.	Every Thursday	102	328	987	1,330
TOTAL				1,226	4,369	12,809	18,181
SOLIHULL M.B.							
Bentley Heath	... Community Hall	C.	Alternate Tuesdays	59	206	343	565
Dorridge	... St. Phillip's Church Room	C.	Every Friday	90	169	921	1,294
Hobs Moat	... St. Mary's Church Hall	C.	Every Wednesday and Friday	296	584	3,341	3,716
Hockley Heath	... King George VI Memorial Hall	C.	Alternate Tuesdays	20	55	110	288
Knowle	... W.I., Station Road	C.	Every Thursday	177	225	1,149	1,743
Olton	... Congregational Church Room	C.	Every Monday	105	270	1,151	1,487
Sheldon	... Wagon Lane	C.	Every Tues. & Wed.	135	294	1,828	2,185
Shirley	... Clinic Building, Halifax Road	V.	Every Tuesday, Wed- nesday and Friday	450	1,023	5,558	6,529
Solihull	... Drury Lane	V.	Every Monday & Wednesday	241	608	2,348	2,946
Shirley (Cole Green)	... Youth Hut	C.	Every Mon. & Thurs.	191	367	2,504	2,799
TOTAL				1,764	3,801	19,253	23,552
NUNEATON M.B.							
Nuneaton	... Riversley Park Clinic (Coton Road)	C.	Every Monday, Tues- day and Wednesday	387	932	4,103	5,053
Nuneaton	... Ramsden Avenue, Camp Hill	C.	Every Tuesday and Thursday	199	555	2,096	2,941
Stockingford	... Cross Street Clinic	C.	Every Monday and Wednesday	145	428	2,022	3,059
Weddington	... St. James Parish Hall	C.	Every Tuesday	67	196	1,066	1,542
TOTAL				798	2,111	9,287	12,595
ATHERSTONE AND BEDWORTH AREA.							
Ansley	... St. John's Hall	C.	Every Wednesday	67	148	871	1,272
Atherstone	... Station Street	C.	Every Wednesday	105	231	1,432	1,835
Baddesley Ensor	... Methodist Church	C.	Alternate Fridays	44	107	462	641
Bedworth	... Newtown Road	C.	Every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday	313	594	3,803	4,755
Bulkington	... St. James Parish Hall	C.	Every Weds. & Thurs.	133	309	1,831	2,544
Dordon	... Village Hall	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday	48	96	462	647
Polesworth	... Memorial Hall	V.	Alternate Tuesdays	44	129	748	1,112
TOTAL				754	1,614	9,609	12,806
EASTERN AREA.							
Bilton	... Church House	C.	Every Wednesday	171	479	1,984	2,573
Binley	... Village Hall	C.	2nd & 4th Wednesday	32	89	380	622
Bramcote	... Bramcote Camp	C.	1st & 3rd Tuesday	12	50	198	274
Brinklow	... Church Rooms	V.	1st & 3rd Wednesday	45	149	510	798
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	... Townsend Memorial Hall	C.	2nd Thursday	24	69	156	361
Dunchurch	... W.I. Hall	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday	46	153	444	745
Hillmorton	... Dorothy Fenwick Memorial Hall	C.	Every Monday	82	184	1,122	1,380
Long Lawford	... Memorial Hall	C.	Every Tuesday	101	285	1,493	2,071
Newbold	... Church House	C.	1st & 3rd Friday	32	95	360	474
New Bilton	... Methodist Church Hall, Lawford Rd.	C.	Every Wednesday	158	343	2,481	3,260
Rokeby	... Rokeby County (P) School	C.	1st & 3rd Saturday 10 a.m.	57	143	425	576
Rugby	... F.A.P. Temple St.	V.	Every Tuesday and Friday	285	717	3,897	4,805
Stretton-on- Dunsmore	... Village Hall	C.	1st & 3rd Thursday	55	143	345	581
Wolston	... Village Hall	C.	4th Thursday	22	70	258	414
Wolvey	... Village Hall, Sharpe Street	C.	2nd & 4th Tuesday	37	125	383	664
TOTAL				1,159	3,094	14,436	19,598

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—(continued).

Where held.	C. or V.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated).	No. of new cases who attended during 1961 and at their 1st attendance were under 1 year.	Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances made by children under 1.	Total number of attendance
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.						
Amington ... .. The Band Room	C.	Alternate Wednesdays	58	112	503	745
Arley ... .. Miners' Welfare Hall	V.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	42	104	406	576
Balsall Common ... Women's Institute	C.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays ...	63	124	405	491
*Berkswell ... .. Reading Room ...	C.	1st Tuesday ... ..	6	19	26	68
Castle Bromwich ... Hurst Lane ...	C.	Every Tues. & Thurs. ...	183	503	2,269	2,897
Coleshill ... .. Town Hall ...	V.	1st & 3rd Monday ...	117	253	928	1,297
Eastern Green ... Parish Room ...	C.	4th Friday ... ..	73	159	658	820
Fillongley ... .. Village Hall ...	C.	1st Friday ... ..	20	37	150	203
Hampton-in-Arden ... Women's Institute	C.	1st & 3rd Thursdays ...	21	49	249	346
Hurley ... .. Village Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Monday ...	54	124	354	537
Keresley ... .. Welfare Centre Hut	C.	Every Thursday ...	118	258	1,227	1,621
Kingsbury ... .. Methodist School Room	V.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	49	115	641	767
Kingshurst Estate Church Hall ...	C.	Every Monday & Friday	178	469	1,222	1,717
Marston Green ... Free Church Hall	C.	1st & 3rd Fridays (10 a.m.)	64	137	642	819
Meriden ... .. Village Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Mondays ...	52	104	619	795
Nether Whitacre ... Methodist School Room	C.	3rd Friday ... ..	27	59	188	252
Newton Regis ... The Institute ...	V.	Alternate Wednesdays	12	60	234	468
Water Orton ... Church Hall ...	V.	Alternate Wednesdays...	68	192	843	1,150
Wilnecote ... .. Parish Hall ...	V.	Alternate Mondays ...	97	165	948	1,256
TOTAL ...			1,302	3,043	12,512	16,825
CENTRAL AREA.						
Baginton ... .. Village Hall ...	C.	4th Monday ... ..	9	38	74	165
Barford ... .. Village Memorial Hall	C.	3rd Wednesdays (10 a.m.)	13	54	76	222
Bishops Itchington Memorial Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	26	92	325	574
Bishops Tachbrook Motor-Cycle Club ...	C.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays ...	12	58	158	296
Burton Green ... Village Hall ...	C.	2nd Wednesday ...	25	67	167	303
Cubbington ... .. Methodist Sunday School	C.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	27	119	356	568
Fenny Compton ... Village Hall ...	V.	3rd Tuesday ... ..	28	70	108	207
Finham ... .. The Hostel... ..	C.	2nd Monday and every Tuesday	111	322	1,905	2,805
Gaydon ... .. R.A.F. Station ...	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday ...	49	135	383	679
Harbury ... .. W.I. Hut ...	C.	4th Wednesday ... ..	17	40	114	183
Hatton ... .. Village Hall ...	V.	1st Wednesday ... ..	7	36	62	140
*Honiley ... .. R.A.F. Station ...	C.	1st Wednesday ... ..	3	16	14	30
Kenilworth ... .. Station Road ...	C.	Tuesday & Thursday ...	243	430	2,332	2,674
Lapworth ... .. Village Hall ...	C.	3rd Wednesday ... ..	10	38	94	165
Leamington ... .. 4, Holly Walk ...	C.	Every Thursday & Friday	426	843	4,330	5,272
Leamington ... Kingsway, Tach- brook Road	C.	Every Wednesday ...	123	303	1,436	1,821
Lillington ... .. Crown Way ...	C.	Every Thursday and Friday	214	581	2,269	3,239
Long Itchington ... Village Hall ...	C.	1st Wednesday ... ..	36	83	287	435
Napton ... .. Victory Hut (Caravan)	C.	1st Tuesday ... ..	17	65	92	199
Radford Semele ... Village Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays ...	31	96	206	373
Southam ... .. C.W.C. Hut ...	V.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	47	131	567	720
Stockton ... .. Village Hall ...	C.	3rd Wednesday ... ..	13	33	123	197
Stoneleigh ... .. Institute ...	V.	3rd Monday ... ..	8	27	72	142
Warwick ... .. F.A.P. Lakin Road	V.	Every Tuesday and Wednesday	151	429	2,516	3,085
Warwick (West) ... Race Course ...	V.	Every Thursday ... ..	83	179	929	1,117
Whitnash ... .. W.I. Hut ...	V.	Every Friday ... ..	120	251	1,516	1,829
TOTAL ...			1,849	4,536	20,511	27,440



# CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—(continued).

Where held.	C. or V.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated).	No. of new cases who attended during 1961 and at their 1st attendance were under 1 year.	Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances made by children under 1.	Total number of attendances.
SOUTHERN AREA.						
Alcester ... Church Hall ...	V.	Alternate Fridays ...	60	121	460	653
Alderminster ... Village Hall ...	C.	4th Wednesday ...	17	37	99	139
(Caravan)						
Aston Cantlow ... Working Men's Club ...	C.	1st Monday ...	17	53	72	170
(Caravan)						
Bearley ... W.I. Hut (Caravan) ...	C.	4th Monday ...	17	62	80	181
Bidford-on-Avon ... Welfare Hut ...	C.	Every Tuesday ...	43	115	579	855
Brailes ... Village Hall ...	C.	3rd Wednesday ...	6	24	63	97
(Caravan)						
Clifford Chambers Jubilee Hall ...	C.	2nd Wednesday (10 a.m.)	4	13	37	66
(Caravan)						
Earlswood ... Village Hall ...	V.	2nd & 4th Monday ...	16	66	202	318
Ettington Park ... Hut (Caravan) ...	C.	4th Tuesday, (10 a.m.)	12	33	85	130
Henley-in-Arden ... Public Hall ...	V.	Alternate Mondays ...	32	87	316	416
Hillcrest ... Hillcrest Trailer Park ...	C.	1st Thursday a.m. ...	28	75	217	377
Ilmington ... Village Hall ...	C.	2nd Wednesday ...	10	22	33	59
(Caravan)						
Kineton ... Village Hall ...	V.	Alternate Fridays ...	35	111	494	1,000
Long Compton ... Village Hall ...	C.	4th Tuesday ...	12	36	92	160
(Caravan)						
Quinton ... W.I. (Caravan) ...	C.	2nd Monday ...	31	52	148	177
Salford Priors ... Village Hall ...	C.	3rd Monday ...	20	36	166	197
Snitterfield ... Village Hall ...	C.	3rd Wednesday, (10 a.m.)	13	39	100	128
(Caravan)						
Stratford-upon-Avon Area Health Dept.,	C.	Every Tuesday and	229	450	2,560	3,101
Arden Street		Wednesday				
Studley ... Baptist Hall ...	C.	Every Thursday ...	87	227	1,566	1,879
(Caravan)						
Tanworth-in-Arden Village Hall ...	C.	1st Wednesday ...	23	58	168	251
(Caravan)						
Welford-on-Avon Memorial Hall ...	C.	4th Wednesday, (10 a.m.)	26	68	152	260
(Caravan)						
Wellesbourne ... Conservative Club ...	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday ...	85	201	696	945
(Caravan)						
Wootton Wawen Wootton Hall ...	C.	Alternate Fridays ...	39	133	510	943
Trailer Park (Caravan)						
TOTAL ...			862	2,119	8,895	12,502
COUNTY TOTAL ...			9,714	24,687	107,312	143,499

C ... County.  
V ... Voluntary.

† Centres opened in 1961.  
\* Centres closed in 1961.

TABLE 14. PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLASSES, 1961. (1960 in brackets).

	Number of women who attended.	Total Attendances made.
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	488 (499)	1,990 (1,862)
Solihull M.B. ...	214 (182)	1,295 (974)
Nuneaton M.B....	159	888
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	139 (240)	661 (1,337)
Eastern Area ...	237 (175)	1,171 (1,017)
North-Western Area ...	163 (138)	756 (510)
Central Area ...	345 (277)	1,634 (1,100)
Southern Area ...	241 (174)	1,290 (597)
Total ...	1,986 (1,685)	9,685 (7,397)



TABLE 15.

MIDWIFERY.

NUMBER OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR 1957-1961.

Year.	Domiciliary.		Institutional.	
	Employed by the County Council.	In private practice.	Employed by the Hospital Manage- ment Committees.	Employed by Nursing Homes.
1961	136	15	155	7
1960	124	7	141	9
1959	125	13	127	11
1958	110	14	119	8
1957	113	17	129	9

TABLE 16.

NUMBER OF NOTIFIED BIRTHS DURING 1961 IN EACH AREA

(1960 in brackets) (adjusted to Area of residence).

			Adjusted number of notified births.		% Domiciliary.		% Institutional.	
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	1,499	(1,365)	40	(40)	60	(60)
Solihull M.B.	...	...	1,954	(1,769)	31	(29)	69	(71)
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	2,081	(1,934)	51	(51)	49	(49)
Atherstone/Bedworth Area...	...	...						
Eastern Area	...	...	1,348	(1,467)	48	(48)	52	(52)
North-Western Area...	...	...	1,509	(1,492)	49	(50)	51	(50)
Central Area	...	...	2,326	(2,063)	39	(37)	61	(63)
Southern Area	...	...	1,117	(1,091)	32	(29)	68	(71)
Total	...	...	11,834	(11,181)	41	(41)	59	(59)
„	1959	...	10,462		39		61	
„	1958	...	10,268		38		62	
„	1957	...	9,785		36		64	

TABLE 17.

HOME NURSING.

CASES ATTENDED DURING 1961 and 1960.

(1960 figures in brackets).

Medical	...	...	...	...	6,348	...	(6,346)
Surgical	...	...	...	...	1,630	...	(1,587)
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	12	...	(6)
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	103	...	(122)
Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	53	...	(57)
Others	...	...	...	...	28	...	(37)
Total	...	...	...	...	8,174	...	(8,155)
Number of cases aged 65 and over					4,696	...	(4,457)
aged under 5					315	...	(331)

TABLE 18.

## HEALTH VISITING.

VISITS MADE DURING 1961 and 1960.  
(1960 figures in brackets).

						<i>First Visits.</i>		<i>Total Visits.</i>	
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	1,889	(2,011)	...	3,463	(4,000)	
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	11,317	(10,921)	...	75,570	(72,726)	
Children 1-5 years	...	...	...	—	—	...	82,080	(82,821)	
Tuberculous households	...	...	...	—	—	...	3,803	(4,964)	
Geriatric ... ..	...	...	...	1,092	(1,011)	...	6,752	(6,456)	
School Nursing :									
Personal hygiene follow-up			...	—	—	...	1,569	(1,664)	
Other follow-up	...	...	...	—	—	...	5,296	(5,234)	
Other ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	...	6,428	(4,444)	
							184,961	182,309	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...			

TABLE 19.

SCHEME FOR THE CARE OF THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD  
AND ITS MOTHER.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.  
(The 1960 figures are given in brackets).

Source of notification.	Number of cases notified.							
	Requiring ante-natal or post-natal accommodation, help, and advice.		Requiring help and/or advice only		Not requiring help or advice.		Total.	
Moral Welfare Societies ... ..	6	(14)	4	(8)	2	(—)	12	(22)
Medical Officers, Nurses and Midwives	18	(17)	28	(35)	110	(72)	156	(124)
General Practitioners ... ..	33	(27)	25	(31)	6	(4)	64	(62)
Probation Officers ... ..	3	(5)	3	(2)	1	(1)	7	(8)
Hospital Almoners and Matrons ...	16	(28)	22	(23)	20	(1)	58	(52)
Self-referred ... ..	7	(8)	7	(14)	5	(2)	19	(24)
Miscellaneous Sources ... ..	25	(15)	14	(12)	10	(3)	49	(30)
TOTALS ... ..	108	(114)	103	(125)	154	(83)	365	(322)
<i>Age distribution :</i>								
17 and under ... ..	33	(27)	28	(22)	32	(13)	93	(62)
18 to 20 ... ..	38	(53)	33	(42)	37	(21)	108	(116)
21 to 25 ... ..	23	(25)	28	(26)	37	(28)	88	(79)
26 to 30 ... ..	4	(5)	8	(21)	18	(10)	30	(36)
31 to 40 ... ..	10	(3)	6	(11)	22	(9)	38	(23)
41 to 50 ... ..	—	(1)	—	(2)	1	(2)	1	(5)
Unknown ... ..	—	(—)	—	(1)	7	(—)	7	(1)

The marital state of these women was as follows:—

Single ...	...	...	307	(264)
Married	...	...	17	(18)
Widowed	...	...	3	(4)
Divorced	...	...	4	(5)
Separated	...	...	23	(31)
Not known	...	...	11	(0)

Of the 307 (264) single women 20 (33) had previously borne children [43 (93) babies.]

TABLE 20.

## ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Ante-natal or Post-natal.</i>	<i>When held.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Ante-natal.</i>		<i>Post-natal.</i>	
				<i>No. of women who attended during 1961.</i>	<i>No. of att- endances.</i>	<i>No. of women who attended during 1961.</i>	<i>No. of att- endances.</i>
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B. 49, Holland Street ... † Mere Green Clinic ... Boldmere Road ... † The Green, Minworth † Banners Gate Clinic ... † Falcon Lodge, Churchill Road.	A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N.	Alt. Tuesdays 10 a.m. Every Tuesday 10 a.m. Every Wednesday 10 a.m. Alt. Tuesdays 2 p.m. Alt. Fridays 10 a.m. Every Thursday 10 a.m.	Dr. J. B. TYLER. Dr. J. P. WALL. Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. J. P. WALL Dr. J. P. WALL Dr. J. B. TYLER	15 — 20 — 13 65	28 — 45 — 49 68	1 — — — — —	1 — — — — —
NUNEATON M.B. Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton Cross Street, Stockingford	A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N.	2nd, 4th & 5th Thursdays 2 p.m. 1st & 3rd Thursdays 2 p.m.	Mr. D. W. HENDRY Mr. D. W. HENDRY	70 39	111 78	5 32	5 34
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA. Child Welfare Centre, Bedworth.	A N. & P.N.	Every Tuesday 9-30 a.m.	Mr. D. W. HENDRY	220	838	24	25
EASTERN AREA. Temple Street, Rugby	A.N. & P.N.	Every Wednesday 2 p.m.	Mr. J. R. OWEN	244	530	7	7
TOTALS 1961 ...				686	1,747	69	72
TOTALS 1960 ...				673	2,028	71	72

† Combined with Toddler Clinic.



TABLE 21. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1961.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.				Pre-school Children.			
	Exam-ined.	Need-ing treat-ment.	Treated. *	Made dent-ally. fit.*	Exam-ined.	Need-ing treat-ment.	Treated. *	Made dent-ally. fit.*
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	58	58	57	41	189	146	138	124
Solihull M.B. ...	83	83	90	56	179	124	73	60
Nuneaton M.B.	30	29	24	16	51	47	38	41
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	26	24	31	12	45	37	36	36
Eastern Area ...	8	8	6	4	188	147	132	92
North-Western Area ...	70	68	65	38	95	68	53	38
Central Area ...	93	86	49	50	162	85	72	50
Southern Area ...	27	26	29	17	56	43	34	25
Totals 1961	395	382	351	234	965	697	576	466
1960 ...	390	374	362	241	937	695	624	482
1959 ...	368	345	368	254	914	657	539	419
1958 ...	352	333	316	197	803	643	507	499
1957 ...	313	302	279	222	716	597	560	544

\* Including cases carried over from previous year.

TABLE 22. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

Number of				To Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	To Pre-school Children.
Extractions	...	...	...	744	756
Teeth filled	...	...	...	906	536
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	112	339
Dentures—Complete	...	...	...	64	—
—Partial	...	...	...	44	—
Crowns	...	...	...	—	—
Inlays	...	...	...	—	—
Other treatments	...	...	...	792	417

# REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES

TABLE 23. NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES ON REGISTER,  
31st DECEMBER, 1961.

	Home.	No. of Beds.			
		Maternity.	Other.	Total.	
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	" Roxton," 154, Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield.	—	17	17	
	" Sutton Coldfield," 71, Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield.	—	12	12	
	" Hartopp Court," 26, Hartopp Road, Four Oaks.	—	29	29	
Solihull M.B.	" Francis Way " Bentley Heath, Knowle.	30	—	30	
	" Mowille " 667, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley.	—	6	6	
	" Wroxton," 3, St. Bernard's Road, Olton.	—	12	12	
Central Area	" River Park," Blackdown, Leaming- ington Spa.	10	14	24	
	" Priory Lodge,' Priory Terrace, Leamington Spa.	—	5	5	
	" Eversleigh " 2, Clarendon Place, Leamington Spa.	4	13	17	
	" Breton Lodge," 93, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa.	—	18	18	
	Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa.	—	42	42	
	" Dunara," 34, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa	—	14	14	
1961	Number of Homes 12	Number of Beds ...	44	182	226
1960	" " " 13	" " " ...	51	182	233
1959	" " " 14	" " " ...	53	178	231
1958	" " " 14	" " " ...	55	168	223
1957	" " " 14	" " " ...	55	164	219

**TABLE 24. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Summary of Returns of Medical Officers of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1961.  
(For notification of Tuberculosis see Table 30.)

	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Measles (excluding Rubella).	Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	Meningococcal Infection.	Acute Poliomyelitis.		Acute Encephalitis.		Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Smallpox.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Food Poisoning.	Erysipelas.	Malaria. *
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Paralytic.	Non-Paralytic.	Infective.	Post Infectious.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.	37	8	—	1,315	7	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	4	1	—
SOLIHULL M.B. ...	57	12	—	2,668	49	1	—	—	—	—	6	7	3	—	1	—	3	9	—
KNEATON M.B. ...	33	2	—	1,106	45	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.																			
Bedworth U.D....	9	15	—	706	14	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	2	—	—	—	13	2	—
Atherstone R.D. ...	6	15	—	440	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	30	—	1,146	25	—	—	—	—	1	24	1	4	—	—	—	13	2	—
EASTERN AREA.																			
Rugby M.B. ...	27	60	—	1,289	31	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
Rugby R.D. ...	2	2	—	289	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	29	62	—	1,578	35	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.																			
Meriden R.D. ...	36	49	—	1,980	35	1	—	—	—	—	46	8	98	—	10	—	7	2	—
Tamworth R.D. ...	5	4	—	380	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	41	53	—	2,360	42	1	—	—	—	—	46	8	98	—	10	—	7	3	—
CENTRAL AREA.																			
Leamington Spa M.B. ...	13	7	—	520	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—
Warwick M.B. ...	16	19	—	317	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenilworth U.D. ...	2	1	—	214	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Southam R.D. ...	7	4	—	341	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick R.D. ...	3	30	—	569	12	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Totals ...	41	61	—	1,961	37	1	—	—	—	—	22	1	2	—	—	—	17	2	—
SOUTHERN AREA.																			
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	1	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcester R.D. ...	7	10	—	312	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	2	2	—	240	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	2	9	—	657	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	21	—	1,379	31	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—
COUNTY TOTALS	265	249	—	13,513	271	4	—	—	1	1	120	22	128	—	11	—	44	28	—
1960 ...	330	735	—	529	206	4	4	—	—	—	209	8	91	—	2	2	97	34	1
1959 ...	520	337	—	8,224	468	9	—	—	—	3	274	15	121	—	—	—	129	34	1

\* Contracted abroad.



# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

**TABLE 25.** NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1961.

	<i>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.</i>				<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection.</i>
	<i>Age at final injection.</i>				
	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1—4</i>	<i>5—14</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	760	399	19	1,178	1,252
Solihull M.B. ...	1,260	303	108	1,671	1,414
Nuneaton M.B. ...	572	418	188	1,178	821
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	520	285	131	936	402
Eastern Area ...	1,151	142	94	1,387	1,068
North-Western Area	1,159	299	158	1,616	1,790
Central Area ...	1,538	396	136	2,070	2,421
Southern Area ...	1,032	123	80	1,235	1,904
Total 1961 ...	7,992	2,365	914	11,271	11,072
Total 1960 ...	8,322	1,881	502	10,705	10,256
Total 1959 ...	7,026	1,820	436	9,282	6,754
Total 1958 ...	6,996	2,084	772	9,852	6,962
Total 1957 ...	4,834	1,660	373	6,867	5,471

# WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

**TABLE 26.** NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1961.

	<i>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection.</i>
	<i>Age at final injection.</i>			
	0—4	5—14	<i>Total.</i>	
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	1,107	17	1,124	1,188
Solihull M.B. ... ..	1,551	100	1,651	935
Nuneaton M.B. ... ..	932	96	1,028	664
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	786	135	921	244
Eastern Area ... ..	1,291	89	1,380	530
North-Western Area ...	1,312	55	1,367	157
Central Area ... ..	1,901	56	1,957	1,591
Southern Area ... ..	1,149	57	1,206	432
Total 1961 ... ..	10,029	605	10,634	5,741
Total 1960 ... ..	10,064	264	10,328	5,155
Total 1959 ... ..			8,793	3,515
Total 1958 ... ..			8,796	2,256
Total 1957 ... ..			6,350	1,324

# **TETANUS IMMUNISATION.**

**TABLE 27.** NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1961.

	<i>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection.</i>
	<i>Age at final injection.</i>			
	0—4	5—14	<i>Total.</i>	
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	886	13	899	201
Solihull M.B. ... ..	1,429	85	1,514	598
Nuneaton M.B. ... ..	880	81	961	103
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	778	128	906	114
Eastern Area ... ..	1,288	87	1,375	495
North-Western Area ... ..	1,225	50	1,275	124
Central Area ... ..	1,786	47	1,833	230
Southern Area... ..	1,152	61	1,213	552
Total 1961 ... ..	9,424	552	9,976	2,417
Total 1960 ... ..	5,782	123	5,905	307

# **POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.**

**TABLE 28.** NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1961.

	<i>Number of persons who completed a course of two injections.</i>					<i>Number given third injection</i>	<i>Number given fourth injection</i>
	<i>Children born since 1943.</i>	<i>Young Persons born 1933-1942</i>	<i>Born before 1933 but under 40 yrs.</i>	<i>Other Personnel</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	1,920	504	2,173	6	4,603	4,146	4,660
Solihull M.B. ...	2,392	815	3,376	2	6,585	7,237	7,401
Nuneaton M.B. ...	1,374	384	1,345	32	3,135	3,084	5,121
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	1,262	272	903	13	2,450	2,245	4,877
Eastern Area ...	1,758	451	1,068	—	3,277	6,500	3,464
North-Western Area	1,558	396	1,422	342	3,718	5,252	6,379
Central Area ...	2,714	499	1,872	143	5,228	7,310	8,078
Southern Area ...	1,787	547	1,716	60	4,110	3,991	5,262
Total 1961 ...	14,765	3,868	13,875	598	33,106	39,765	45,242
Total 1960 ...					45,468	55,403	—
Total 1959 ...					58,366	97,577	—
Total 1958 ...					79,422	13,659	—
Total 1957 ...					21,730	—	—

TABLE 29.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Area	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR					Number of Persons Re- vaccinated
	Age					
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total	
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	1,107	212	50	21	1,390	292
Solihull M.B. ... ..	845	286	33	79	1,243	198
Nuneaton M.B. ... ..	108	152	29	40	329	37
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	16	186	46	45	293	35
Eastern Area ... ..	210	444	34	97	785	246
North-Western Area ... ..	378	244	57	48	727	107
Central Area ... ..	417	384	43	96	940	238
Southern Area ... ..	577	151	61	68	857	205
Total 1961 ... ..	3,658	2,059	353	494	6,564	1,358
Total 1960 ... ..	4,333	785	253	423	5,794	1,365
Total 1959 ... ..	6,083	660	247	447	7,437	1,114
Total 1958 ... ..	5,604	573	185	413	6,775	1,084
Total 1957 ... ..	4,620	741	354	508	6,223	1,256

CHEST CLINICS AND STAFF

These clinics are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. The County Council pays a proportion of the salaries of the Chest Physicians, and the Health Department's Health Visitors attend at the clinics.

	<i>Chest Physicians.</i>	<i>Assistant * Chest Physicians.</i>	<i>Chest Clinics.</i>
Sutton Coldfield. M.B. Nuneaton M.B. Atherstone/Bed- worth Area. Eastern Area. North-Western Area	} Dr. A. O. BECH.	Dr. E. M. CALVEY (ii) and (v)	(i) School Clinic, Sutton Coldfield.
		Dr. J. MOKRZYCKA- PARAFJANOWICZ (ii)	(ii) Riversley Park, Nuneaton.
		Dr. W. E. ZUNDEL (ii)	(iii) St. Cross Hospital, Rugby.
		(iv) and (v)	(iv) 2, Park Road, Coleshill.
		Dr. R. B. ILLING (iii)	(v) St. Editha's Hospital, Tamworth
Solihull M.B. Central Area Southern Area.	} Dr. P. G. ARBLASTER.	Dr. L. E. BURKEMAN	(vi) Lode Lane, Solihull.
		† Dr. ROSEMARY DAVIES	(vii) Warneford Hospital, Leamington Spa.
			(viii) Health Department, Arden Street Stratford-upon-Avon.

\* The clinics in which these officers work are indicated after their names.

† The County Council does not pay a proportion of this Officer's salary.

Dr. BECH is also responsible for Coventry County Borough.

Dr. L. G. MACLACHLAN works entirely in the Coventry & Tamworth Chest Clinics but the County Council pays a small proportion of his salary as he sees Warwickshire patients.



TABLE 30.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.						OTHER NOTIFICATIONS.						NO. OF CASES ON CLINIC REGISTER AT END OF 1961.						DEATHS.				MORTALITY RATES (per 1,000 population)				
	Pulmonary.			Other Forms.			Pulmonary.			Other Forms.			Pulmonary.			Other Forms.			Pulmonary.		Other Forms.		Pulmonary Forms.	Other Forms.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.	6	4	10	—	—	—	9	14	23	—	—	—	201	167	368	15	25	40	2	—	2	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	
SOLIHULL M.B.	16	8	24	—	2	2	20	14	34	1	2	3	194	178	372	12	17	29	2	1	3	1	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	
NUNEATON M.B.	11	5	16	5	3	8	2	3	5	1	1	2	126	112	238	24	25	49	1	—	1	—	1	0.02	0.02	0.04	
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.	7	8	15	2	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	2	204	168	372	17	26	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bedworth U.D.	5	3	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	72	43	115	11	14	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atherstone R.D.	12	11	23	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	1	2	276	211	487	28	40	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	7	9	16	3	4	7	3	8	11	1	—	1	213	151	364	16	20	36	1	—	1	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	
EASTERN AREA.	6	1	7	—	1	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	81	38	119	5	7	12	1	—	1	—	—	0.04	—	0.04	
Rugby M.B.	13	10	23	3	5	8	4	12	16	1	—	1	294	189	483	21	27	48	2	—	2	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	
Rugby R.D.	20	7	27	1	3	4	17	17	34	1	3	4	173	134	307	19	29	48	3	1	4	—	—	0.07	—	0.07	
TOTALS	3	5	8	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	35	24	59	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.	23	12	35	2	4	6	17	18	35	1	3	4	208	158	366	27	34	61	3	1	4	—	1	0.06	0.01	0.07	
Meriden R.D.	8	8	16	—	1	1	3	6	9	—	1	1	163	102	265	2	8	10	3	—	3	—	—	0.07	—	0.07	
Leamington Spa M.B.	2	2	4	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	101	48	149	4	10	14	2	—	2	—	—	0.12	—	0.12	
Warwick M.B.	4	—	4	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	42	24	66	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	0.07	—	0.07	
Kenilworth U.D.	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	19	36	55	8	8	16	1	—	1	—	—	0.06	—	0.06	
Southam R.D.	10	1	11	2	1	3	2	2	4	—	—	—	57	36	93	6	4	10	1	—	1	—	—	0.04	—	0.04	
Warwick R.D.	25	12	37	3	4	7	8	11	19	1	1	2	382	246	628	22	32	54	7	1	8	—	—	0.06	0.01	0.07	
TOTALS	4	3	7	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	45	32	77	5	4	9	2	—	2	—	—	0.12	—	0.12	
SOUTHERN AREA.	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	40	30	70	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	33	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcester R.D.	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	58	46	104	9	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	7	6	13	1	3	4	6	3	9	—	—	—	166	118	284	15	20	35	2	—	2	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	113	68	181	16	23	39	69	79	148	6	8	14	1847	1379	3226	164	220	384	19	3	22	1	2	3	0.04	0.01	0.05
TOTALS	133	82	215	13	30	43	78	68	146	2	7	9	1914	1439	3353	164	225	389	25	8	33	3	2	5	0.06	0.01	0.07
COUNTY TOTALS	175	93	268	16	33	49	92	91	183	2	7	9	1953	1491	3444	193	224	397	24	12	36	1	2	3	0.06	0.01	0.07
1960	154	105	259	28	22	50	91	90	181	4	9	13	1864	1402	3366	202	220	422	29	8	37	1	4	5	0.06	0.01	0.07
1959	184	120	304	22	28	50	96	89	185	8	7	15	1914	1461	3375	200	234	434	34	11	45	1	3	4	0.08	0.01	0.09
1958																											
1957																											

**TABLE 31.** NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1960 and 1961.  
BY AGE, SEX & STAGE OF DISEASE (1960 figures in brackets).

	Males.								Females.					
	Early.				Inter.				Early.		Inter.		Late.	
	T.B.—		T.B.+		T.B.—		T.B.+		T.B.—		T.B.+		T.B.—	
	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+
Under 15 ...	7 (5)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	7 (6)	— (—)	7 (8)	— (—)	— (1)	1 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
15 to 24 ...	4 (5)	4 (4)	3 (7)	7 (2)	— (—)	— (1)	18 (19)	— (—)	8 (9)	1 (1)	2 (7)	2 (5)	— (—)	— (1)
25 to 34 ...	2 (6)	2 (2)	3 (4)	4 (8)	1 (—)	1 (4)	13 (24)	— (—)	6 (10)	3 (1)	5 (5)	2 (8)	— (—)	— (—)
35 to 44 ...	— (5)	2 (2)	6 (5)	4 (8)	2 (—)	4 (3)	18 (23)	— (—)	2 (3)	2 (3)	3 (1)	4 (1)	— (—)	2 (—)
45 to 54 ...	4 (8)	5 (4)	4 (3)	5 (8)	— (1)	2 (1)	20 (25)	— (1)	2 (3)	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
55 to 64 ...	4 (3)	4 (4)	3 (3)	6 (10)	3 (1)	5 (1)	25 (22)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
65 and over	— (2)	— (2)	1 (1)	5 (4)	— (1)	5 (2)	11 (12)	1 (1)	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)
Total ...	21 (34)	17 (18)	20 (24)	31 (40)	6 (3)	17 (12)	112 (131)	1 (2)	26 (33)	7 (6)	12 (17)	10 (16)	1 (—)	64 (79)
														4 (3)

**TABLE 32.** NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.  
(Primary notifications and posthumous notifications).  
ANALYSIS BY SITE.

Site.	1961.			Total	Total 1960	Total 1959
	Male.		Female.			
Glands—Mainly						
Cervical ...	6	—	10	16	14	19
Meninges ...	—	—	—	—	2	4
Bones and Joints	3	3	3	6	11	9
Abdomen ...	—	2	2	2	3	1
Genito-Urinary	6	8	8	14	11	15
Misc. ...	1	—	—	1	4	1
TOTAL ...	16	23	39	45	49	





TABLE 34.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1961.

CONTACT SCHEME.

The majority of these vaccinations were of child contacts  
of cases of tuberculosis.

				<i>Number skin tested.</i>	<i>Number found negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G. vaccination.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...		61	56	56
Solihull M.B.	...	...	...	60	59	76
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	...	93	73	110
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...			72	63	75
Eastern Area	...	...	...	92	79	62
North-Western Area	...	...	...	89	89	91
Central Area	...	...	...	67	67	109
Southern Area	...	...	...	88	84	104
Total 1961	...	...		622	570	683
Total 1960	...	...		676	606	732
Total 1959	...	...		742	674	692

TABLE 35.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1961.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND STUDENT SCHEME.

				<i>Number skin tested.</i>	<i>Number found negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G. vaccination.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...		58	53	53
Solihull M.B.	...	...	...	677	552	552
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	...	386	321	321
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...			128	105	105
Eastern Area	...	...	...	831	579	579
North-Western Area	...	...	...	363	311	286
Central Area	...	...	...	1,199	1,007	997
Southern Area	...	...	...	364	266	266
Total 1961	...	...		4,006	3,194	3,159
Total 1960	...	...		4,772	3,617	3,493
Total 1959	...	...		2,447	1,943	1,841

TABLE 36.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES ASSISTED DURING 1961.

		<i>Free Extra Rations.</i>				<i>Bedding, Clothing etc.</i>			
		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Child- ren.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Child- ren.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	5	2	—	7	1	1	—	2
Solihull M.B.	...	5	4	1	10	2	1	—	3
Nuneaton M.B.	...	14	2	—	16	—	—	—	—
Atherstone/Bedworth Area		11	6	—	17	—	—	—	—
Eastern Area	...	11	7	—	18	3	—	—	3
North-Western Area	...	24	3	2	29	6	1	—	7
Central Area	...	34	10	—	44	8	2	3	13
Southern Area	...	10	6	—	16	—	—	—	—
Total 1961	...	114	40	3	157	20	5	3	28
Total 1960	...	143	48	4	195	30	10	3	43
Total 1959	...	130	51	4	185	29	13	2	44
Total 1958	...	136	66	10	212	73	69	5	147
Total 1957	...	164	77	9	250	47	23	5	75

**CARE AND AFTER-CARE.  
LOAN SCHEME.**

**TABLE 37.**

	ITEMS ISSUED IN 1961.								TOTAL ISSUES.			Items still on loan at 31st Dec., 1961
	Sutton Cold-field M.B.	Solihull M.B.	Nuneaton M.B.	Atherstone and Bedworth Area	Eastern Area	North-Western Area	Central Area	South-eastern Area	1961	1960	1959	
<b>Beds and Bedding.</b>												
Beds, Hospital and other types ... ..	12	10	11	13	9	13	49	18	135	142	127	91
Beds, Cot, Adult ... ..	3	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	8	6	5	7
Beds, Side Rails ... ..	4	2	2	—	—	2	18	2	30	38	23	10
Blankets ... ..	—	—	2	13	4	8	5	17	49	91	60	117
Mattresses, Dunlopillo ...	30	12	12	17	23	23	98	28	243	252	231	176
" Other types ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	7
" Covers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	14	4
Pillows, Staff ... ..	—	4	2	—	—	8	—	1	15	20	41	47
" Foam ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	8	25	27	2	18
" Cases, Staff ... ..	—	4	3	2	—	10	2	22	43	47	60	54
" " Plastic ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	26
Sheets, Staff ... ..	12	4	7	10	2	11	9	30	85	91	82	30
Sheeting, Rubber & Plastic	8	36	30	20	102	68	278	72	614	572	470	278
<b>Bed Accessories.</b>												
Air Rings ... ..	17	20	1	—	25	27	59	8	157	120	102	96
Alarms, Enuresis ... ..	25	11	1	4	—	15	45	51	152	49	3	119
Back Rests ... ..	20	49	10	3	34	35	112	22	285	243	209	159
" " Covers ... ..	3	9	3	1	4	8	24	9	61	69	86	45
Bed Blocks ... ..	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	—	9	13	6	12
" Boards ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	12	24	16	22	10
" Cradles ... ..	17	32	4	2	20	14	23	9	121	72	50	64
" Pans ... ..	65	91	22	21	80	68	153	65	565	390	328	355
" Tables ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	3	4	4	14	15	19	15
Bottles, Urine ... ..	9	10	6	2	18	29	53	14	141	132	87	102
Cushions, Dunlopillo ...	1	2	—	—	4	6	10	13	36	69	59	47
Poles, Lifting ... ..	4	4	2	5	1	9	13	10	48	36	43	54
Pressure Pad Units ... ..	7	2	—	—	2	2	13	3	29	38	24	16
Sheets, Draw ... ..	4	115	8	10	—	10	94	50	291	189	123	155
<b>Orthopaedic Accessories.</b>												
Carriage, Spinal ... ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	5	1	4	4
Chairs, Invalid Folding and Self-Propelling ... ..	42	79	26	21	59	49	77	62	415	295	301	362
Chairs, Push, Twin ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
" Feeding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
" Bed ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" Working ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Crutches, Pairs ... ..	5	—	1	—	—	7	8	1	22	29	14	36
" Elbow, Single ... ..	6	4	—	4	—	2	9	13	38	34	22	49
Hoists ... ..	4	4	—	3	1	3	9	5	29	13	15	22
Slings ... ..	8	11	—	6	2	9	18	10	64	31	34	52
Splints ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4
Sticks, Walking, Tripod and Quadruped ... ..	17	30	9	14	19	17	89	39	234	141	107	248
Walking Aids ... ..	1	15	1	1	3	1	2	1	25	15	12	30
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>												
Commodes, all types ... ..	53	80	35	19	60	54	110	56	467	345	305	394
Closet, Elsan ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cups, Feeding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	3	6	8
Dish, Kidney ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Fireguards ... ..	—	—	15	2	—	3	5	—	25	37	9	56
Fires, Electric ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" Calor Gas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mugs, Sputum ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	5	2	2
Pails, E.I., c/w lid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Seats, Bath ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
" Toilet, Inflatable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sandbags ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
Towels ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3
TOTAL ... ..	383	643	218	198	477	541	1405	657	4522	3686	3123	3395

TABLE 38. NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES  
1961.

			Men.		Women.		Pre-School Children.		Total.	
			No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.
Sutton Coldfield M.B.			7	13	5	18	—	—	12	31
Solihull M.B. ...			4	9	11	24	—	—	15	33
Nuneaton M.B. ...			2	5	5	10	—	—	7	15
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...			4	7	4	8	—	—	8	15
Eastern Area ...			1	2	6	13	—	—	7	15
North-Western Area ...			2	4	14	28	—	—	16	32
Central Area ...			1	2	12	29	—	—	13	31
Southern Area ...			—	—	5	11	—	—	5	11
Totals 1961 ...			21	42	62	141	—	—	83	183
„ 1960 ...			30	57	89	196	3	12	122	265
„ 1959 ...			32	69	80	183	4	14	116	266
„ 1958 ...			31	66	82	178	3	17	116	261
„ 1957 ...			27	65	89	229	2	8	118	302
Average stay in weeks :										
1961 ...			2.0		2.3		—		2.2	
1960 ...			1.9		2.2		4.0		2.2	
1959 ...			2.2		2.3		3.5		2.3	
1958 ...			2.1		2.2		5.7		2.3	
1957 ...			2.4		2.6		4.0		2.6	

TABLE 39. HOME HELP SERVICE.  
DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1957.

			Sutton Coldfield M.B.	Solihull M.B.	Nuneaton M.B.	Ather- stone Bedworth Area	Eastern Area	North- Western Area	Central Area	Southern Area	County Total
Home Helps em- ployed at 31st Dec.	Whole- time	1957	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part- time	1957	42	36	88	58	83	69	53	429	
		1958	46	48	92	60	78	66	75	465	
		1959	45	47	89	63	89	72	61	466	
		1960	46	59	87	62	97	97	64	512	
		1961	52	60	64	49	60	97	121	75	578
Cases attended	Mater- nity	1957	103	132	23	31	48	63	27	427	
		1958	139	166	26	48	45	80	41	545	
		1959	156	172	32	65	60	77	43	605	
		1960	204	164	39	63	71	105	23	669	
		1961	194	147	32	18	67	84	118	44	704
	T.B.	1957	3	4	2	6	5	1	2	23	
		1958	2	2	2	4	7	2	2	22	
		1959	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	17	
		1960	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	19	
		1961	—	2	3	2	4	4	1	18	
	Others	1957	244	158	253	245	150	334	244	1,628	
		1958	246	181	249	307	159	353	277	1,772	
		1959	282	238	278	320	193	377	254	1,942	
		1960	285	187	307	336	216	415	279	2,025	
		1961	311	169	218	132	385	222	455	315	2,207
	Total Cases	1957	350	294	278	282	203	398	273	2,078	
		1958	387	349	277	359	211	435	321	2,339	
		1959	440	412	313	388	257	455	299	2,564	
		1960	491	353	349	401	292	423	304	2,713	
		1961	505	318	253	152	454	310	577	360	2,929

One Home Help Organiser is employed in each Area.



HOME HELP SERVICE (contd).  
SIZE OF SERVICE IN 1961.

TABLE 40.

	<i>Number of Home Help Hours provided for persons</i>			<i>Calculated number of Home Help Hours per 1,000 population</i>		
	<i>Aged under 65</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged under 65</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. (Pop. 72,720)	19,561	27,386	46,947	305	3,127	646
Solihull M.B. ... (Pop. 96,080)	11,691	38,286	49,977	138	4,309	520
Nuneaton M.B. ... (Pop. 57,550)	8,135	41,240	49,375	160	5,950	858
Atherstone/Bedworth Area (Pop. 57,440)	3,201	28,977	32,178	63	4,189	560
Eastern Area ... (Pop. 75,130)	11,751	47,160	58,911	177	5,212	784
North-Western Area (Pop. 76,780)	13,401	41,485	54,887	198	4,486	715
Central Area ... (Pop. 115,900)	11,382	59,719	71,101	111	4,279	613
Southern Area ... (Pop. 65,130)	7,138	58,221	65,359	124	7,423	1,004
Total ... (616,730)	86,260	342,475	428,735	159	4,611	695

TABLE 41.

SHORT-TERM CASES HELPED IN 1961.

	<i>Number of cases.</i>		<i>Estimated number per 10,000 relevant population.</i>	
	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	256	26	40	30
Solihull M.B. ...	220	—	25	—
Nuneaton M.B. ...	50	47	10	92
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	28	16	5	33
Eastern Area ...	99	59	15	79
North-Western Area ...	102	28	15	41
Central Area ...	157	68	15	52
Southern Area ...	52	21	9	26
TOTAL ...	964	265	17	42

TABLE 42.

LONG-TERM CASES HELPED IN 1961.

	<i>Number of cases.</i>		<i>Estimated number per 10,000 relevant population.</i>	
	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	49	174	8	198
Solihull M.B. ...	17	139	2	90
Nuneaton M.B. ...	20	78	3	274
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	8	100	2	205
Eastern Area ...	49	247	7	330
North-Western Area ...	34	146	5	212
Central Area ...	37	315	4	239
Southern Area ...	20	267	4	330
TOTAL ...	234	1,466	4	233

# NIGHT "SITTER-UP" SERVICE.

TABLE 43.

CASES HELPED DURING 1961.

	Number of Cases.		Total hours provided.
	Short-term.	Long-term.	
Nuneaton M.B. ... ..	1	—	70
Eastern Area ... ..	4	1	883
Central Area ... ..	8	1	989
TOTAL ... ..	13	2	1,942

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

TABLE 44. NEW CASES DEALT WITH AT CLINICS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Clinic.	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Total V.D.		Not Venereal Disease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warneford Hospital ... ..	1	3	6	2	7	5	46	32
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital ... ..	5	—	18	5	23	5	106	27
General Hospital, Birmingham ... ..	1	—	23	6	24	6	117	17
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby ... ..	1	1	5	2	6	3	48	14
Nuneaton V.D. Clinic ... ..	1	3	12	4	13	7	49	12
TOTALS 1961 ... ..	9	7	64	19	73	26	366	102
Totals for year 1960 ... ..	10	3	76	16	86	19	316	99
1959 ... ..	8	15	58	14	66	29	232	77
1958 ... ..	26	28	59	8	85	36	232	61
1957 ... ..	12	13	61	7	73	20	215	79

TABLE 45.

# FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS DURING 1961.

	Causes of Disability.				Total.
	Cataract.	Glaucoma.	Retrolental Fibroplasia.	Others.	
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8. recommends:—					
(a) No treatment ... ..	29	7	—	77	113
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ... ..	43	14	—	33	90
Total ... ..	72	21	—	110	203

**TABLE 46.                   NEW CLAIMS FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE  
                                  SICKNESS BENEFIT 1957-1961.**

Figures supplied by the Ministry of National Insurance  
Midland Region. These totals cover new claims received by  
the National Insurance Offices for Sutton Coldfield, Nuneaton,  
Rugby, Leamington and Stratford-on-Avon.

	<i>Total number of new claims received</i>				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
March Quarter     ...     ...	12,849	15,881	21,590	15,920	21,548
June Quarter...     ...     ...	9,166	9,990	10,042	10,961	10,664
September Quarter ...     ...	12,005	8,199	8,866	9,360	9,038
December Quarter ...     ...	20,570	12,257	12,227	13,382	14,005
Total     ...     ...	54,590	46,327	52,725	49,623	55,255

**UPTAKE OF VITAMIN PRODUCTS.**

**TABLE 47.                   AVERAGE WEEKLY ISSUE DURING 1960 and 1961.**

	<i>Orange Juice.</i>		<i>Cod Liver Oil.</i>		<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets.</i>	
	<i>Av. weekly issue</i>		<i>Av. weekly issue</i>		<i>Av. weekly issue</i>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...     ...	431	597	59	73	53	61
Solihull M.B.     ...     ...     ...	764	1,121	82	107	90	103
Nuneaton M.B.     ...     ...     ...	257	} 783	38	} 98	34	} 85
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...     ...	230		31		30	
Eastern Area     ...     ...     ...	480	749	61	79	60	81
North-Western Area ...     ...	445	656	62	83	44	56
Central Area     ...     ...     ...	717	1,040	82	110	86	106
Southern Area     ...     ...     ...	367	549	38	55	39	48



# MENTAL HEALTH.

TABLE 48.      ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS ARRANGED  
BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

Admission arrangements.	<i>Number of Patients.</i>
Compulsory powers under Mental Health Act, 1959    ...    ...	248
Informal Basis    ...    ...    ...	366
Total    ...	614

TABLE 49.      NEW CASES REPORTED AS MENTALLY SUB-  
NORMAL DURING 1961.

<i>Action taken.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Hospitals    ...    ...	3	3	6
Receiving Community Care Visits    ...	50	20	70
No action necessary    ...    ...    ...	—	1	1
Remaining under investigation at end of year    ...    ...    ...    ...	2	—	2
Total    ...	55	24	79

Table 50.      NUMBER OF PATIENTS ASCERTAINED AS  
MENTALLY SUBNORMAL AT 31.12.61.  
(excluding those maintained in or on leave of absence from hospitals)

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Total Ascertained.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under Guardianship    ...    ...    ...	—	1	1
Receiving Community Care Visits    ...	368	363	731
Total    ...	368	364	732

**COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

**TABLE 51.**

DETAILS OF DEPOTS AND MILEAGE, 1961.

<i>Depot.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Vehicles.</i>				<i>Total Mileage 1961.</i>	<i>Total Mileage 1960.</i>
	<i>S/L.</i>	<i>D/Att</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Car- Version</i>	<i>Dual- Purpose</i>		
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Supt. E. TOWERS)	3	17	2	2	1	1	102,545	95,961
SOLIHULL (Supt. M. ROSS)	3	18	6	—	2	1	159,930	144,869
NUNEATON (Supt. J. P. MELVIN)	3	18	3	2	—	4	146,929	143,200
BEDWORTH. * (Supt. J. P. MELVIN)	1	6	2	1	—	2	64,384	65,465
DORDON (Supt. S. BURNETT)	3	18	3	2	—	4	157,339	157,182
RUGBY (Supt. A. J. BURTON)	3	16	6	1	1	1	141,742	128,600
COLESHILL (Supt. J. H. BOTTRILL)	3	16	4	—	2	1	116,601	106,634
WARWICK (Supt. G. D. WHITING)	3	19	6	—	2	2	153,104	158,483
STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Supt. E. T. SAUL)	3	17	6	1	1	—	158,575	168,608
COUNTY TOTALS	25	145	38	9	9	16	1,201,149	1,169,002

\* Sub-depot of Nuneaton. Day-time service only.

The Area Medical Officers are District Ambulance Officers for Civil Defence.

**TABLE 52.**

ANALYSIS OF TYPE OF CASE CARRIED—1961.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE AND W.V.S. HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

<i>Type of Case.</i>	<i>County Service.</i>		<i>W. V.S. Hospital Car Service.</i>	
	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
<i>Emergency.</i>				
Accident ... ..	6,038	51,605	—	—
Maternity ... ..	2,443	33,220	—	—
Others ... ..	7,373	88,710		
Total ... ..	15,854	173,535	—	—
<i>Non-emergency.</i>				
Hospital Sick ... ..	156,003	941,497	4,506	67,163
Maternity ... ..	3,507	18,696	—	—
Infectious Diseases ... ..	517	5,503	—	—
School children ... ..	2,768	13,901	728	9,234
Other ... ..	4,723	30,018	—	—
Total ... ..	167,518	1,009,615	5,234	76,397
<i>Non-Patient carrying journeys</i>	—	17,999	—	1,759
Total ... ..	183,372	1,201,149	5,234	78,156

TABLE 53. AMBULANCE SERVICE. VEHICLE STATE (at time of going to press).

MAKE OF VEHICLE.	YEAR OF MANUFACTURE.									Totals.
	1950	1951	1952	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	AMBULANCES.									
BEDFORD (P) ...	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	17	23
MORRIS (P) ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
MORRIS (D) ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	9
TOTALS ...	—	3	1	—	10	—	5	2	17	38
	DUAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.									
BEDFORD (P) ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
MORRIS CARVERSION (P) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	9
DENNIS (D) ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
MORRIS (D) ...	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	9
TOTALS ...	1	1	1	1	5	4	6	3	3	25
	CARS.									
MORRIS TRAVELLER (P) ...			—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
AUSTIN (D) ...			—	—	4	3	—	—	—	7
TOTALS ...			—	—	4	3	—	2	—	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES : Ambulances ... 29 Petrol 9 Diesel = 38										
Dual Purpose Vehicles 6 Petrol 10 Diesel = 16										
Car Versions ... 9 Petrol — Diesel = 9										
Cars ... 2 Petrol 7 Diesel = 9										
Totals ... 46 Petrol 26 Diesel = 72										

TABLE 54. HEALTH DEPARTMENT VEHICLES.

Type.	Reg. No.	Use.	Driver.
Ford Pilot Saloon Car Morris Van, Personal Carrier	KUE 114 5407 NX	Caravan towing Caravan towing	E. W. BECKETT (Transport Depot).
Austin Omnivan	VAC 409	Portable Centre † Equipment	Miss E. D. TAYLOR.
Morris Van	PNX 940	Welfare Foods †	J. A. R. BOAG.
Morris Van	NX 5864	Stores Deliveries †	J. OWENS (Transport Depot).

† The work of these vans can be interchanged.



**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.**  
**SECTION 31.**

**TABLE 55.** TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS—ROUTINE MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR 1961.  
NO. OF SAMPLES.

<i>District in which sample was taken.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>	<i>Non- designated.</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	28	—
Solihull M.B. ... ..	1	—
Nuneaton M.B. ... ..	28	1
Bedworth U.D. ... ..	6	—
Atherstone R.D. ... ..	17	—
Rugby M.B. ... ..	18	—
Rugby R.D. ... ..	42	—
Meriden R.D. ... ..	13	—
Tamworth R.D. ... ..	11	—
Leamington Spa M.B. ...	—	—
Warwick M.B.... ...	4	—
Kenilworth U.D. ... ..	4	—
Southam R.D. ... ..	29	—
Warwick R.D. ... ..	27	—
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B. ...	9	—
Alcester R.D. ... ..	—	2
Shipston-on-Stour R.D. ...	25	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D. ...	18	—
Total ... ..	280	3

In the few cases where the phosphatase test failed on pasteurised milk biological examinations were made, and these were all negative. There have been no positive samples since 1959.

**TABLE 56.** SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME, 1961.

<i>Designation of Milk Supplied.</i>	<i>Number of:—</i>				<i>Test:—</i>		
	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Suppliers</i>	<i>Samples.</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory Samples.</i>	<i>Phosph: Test.</i>	<i>Meth. Blue ½-hr. for Pasteurised Milk.</i>	<i>Meth. Blue and Phosph.</i>
Pasteurised ...	514	59	894	34*	1	33	0
" Tuberculin Tested " ...	3	3	9	1	0	1	0

\* Total Failures : 3.9% of all school milk samples as compared with 1.8% in 1960.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.**

**TABLE 57.**

**SAMPLES FROM LICENSED RETAILERS, 1961.**

<i>District in which sample was taken.</i>	<i>Designation of Milk.</i>			<i>Tests failed.</i>		
	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>	<i>Meth Blue.</i>	<i>Phos.</i>	<i>Turbidity.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. Nuneaton M.B. Solihull M.B.	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority) (Food & Drugs Acts Authority). (Food & Drugs Acts Authority).					
Bedworth U.D.	96	—	55	4	1	3
Atherstone R.D.	89	—	31	10	0	0
Rugby M.B. ... Rugby R.D. ...	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority). 88 — 7			2	0	0
Meriden R.D.	253	3	122	14	0	1
Tamworth R.D. ...	49	6	28	4	0	0
Leamington Spa M.B.	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority).					
Warwick M.B. ...	88	—	6	2	0	0
Kenilworth U.D.	46	—	2	2	0	0
Southam R.D. ...	95	—	—	0	0	—
Warwick R.D. ...	87	5	2	3	0	0
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	76	—	1	10	0	0
Alcester R.D. ...	83	—	28	0	0	0
Shipston-on-Stour ... R.D.	32	2	—	1	3	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	162	—	16	7	0	0
Total ...	1,244	16	298	59	4	4

Total Samples—1,558.

**TABLE 58.**

**SAMPLES FROM LICENSED PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS, 1961.**

Code No. of Dairy.	No. of Milk Samples :—		No. of Fail- ures.	Test failed :—			
	Past- eurised.	Steri- lised.		Pasteurised.			Sterilised.
				Meth : Blue	Phosph :	M.B. and Phosph :	Turbidity.
3/4/2	52	—	3	0	3	0	—
4/1/1	103	—	3	2	1	0	—
4/1/1	—	48	0	—	—	—	0
4/1/2	103	—	10	10	0	0	—
4/3/1	101	—	0	0	0	0	—
6/18/2	52	—	2	2	0	0	—
7/7/1	102	—	3	1	2	0	—
7/8/2	156	—	2	0	1	1	—
7/16/1	104	—	1	1	0	0	—
TOTAL	773	48	24	16	7	1	0

Phosphatase Test : For efficiency of pasteurising process.

Methylene Blue Test : Keeping quality test. Indicates extent of contamination during cooling or bottling and storage temperature of the milk.

Turbidity Test : For efficiency of sterilising process.

Failures : 2.9% compared with 0.5% in 1960.

**BRIEF DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE  
TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC  
(at time of going to Press).**

**BOROUGH AND AREA OFFICES :**

**BOROUGH COUNCILS WITH DELEGATED POWERS :—**

		<i>Borough Medical Officer.</i>			<i>Telephone No.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	Dr. J. R. PRESTON, The Council House, Sutton Coldfield.	...	...	Sutton Coldfield 4401.
Nuneaton M.B.	... ..	Dr. G. DISON, The Council House, Nuneaton.	...	...	Nuneaton 2201.
Solihull M.B.	... ..	Dr. I. M. McLACHLAN, 69, New Road, Solihull.	...	...	Solihull 3041

**COUNTY AREAS :—**

		<i>Area Medical Officer</i>			<i>Telephone No.</i>
<i>Atherstone/Bedworth :</i>					
Bedworth U. D.	...	Dr. E. M. HUGHES, Council Offices, Bedworth.	...	...	Bedworth 3061.
Atherstone R. D.					
<i>Eastern :</i>					
Rugby M. B.	... ..	Dr. D. J. JONES, ...	...	...	Rugby 3374
Rugby R.D.		The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.			
<i>North-Western :</i>					
Meriden R. D.	... ..	Dr. R. S. McELROY, ...	...	...	Coleshill 2331
Tamworth R.D.		2, Park Road, Coleshill.			
<i>Central :</i>					
Leamington M.B.	...	Dr. F. D. M. LIVINGSTONE, ...	...	...	Leamington Spa 27284
Warwick M.B.		38, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa.			
Kenilworth U. D.					
Southam R.D.					
Warwick R.D.					
<i>Southern :</i>					
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.		Dr. J. B. BRAMWELL, ...	...	...	Stratford-upon-Avon
Alcester R.D.		Health Department			3239.
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.		Arden Street,			
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.		Stratford-upon-Avon.			



<b>Ambulances.</b>	Usually ordered by medical practitioner or hospital. In " <i>emergencies</i> " only, members of the public may call for an ambulance and any telephone exchange will connect them to the nearest ambulance depot.
<b>Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.</b>	The addresses and times of all such clinics are given on page 46.
<b>Child Minders.</b>	Persons having the care of more than two children under five, for reward, must apply to the County Medical Officer of Health or to the appropriate Borough Medical Officer for Registration.
<b>Child Welfare Centres.</b>	The addresses and times of all such centres are shown on page 41.
<b>Convalescent Treatment.</b>	A period of recuperative convalescence may be arranged for persons whose doctors consider they need it. Patients are required to contribute towards the cost of such convalescence in accordance with their means. Requests for this service must be made by the patient's family doctor or hospital and addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick, or to the appropriate Borough Medical Officer. All requests must be accompanied by brief medical details of the case.
<b>District Nurses.</b>	Cover all districts for nursing the sick of all ages in their own homes. Addresses and telephone numbers are shown in telephone directories under the heading " <i>Nursing Service.</i> "
<b>Health Visitors.</b>	Are appointed to cover all districts, to give advice about the care of mothers and young children and social problems affecting any member of the family. They act as school nurses and T.B. health visitors.
<b>Home Helps.</b>	This service exists to provide help in the home when the mother is ill or is being confined at home, or when required by lone or aged and infirm persons. The charge for this service at present is 3/9d. per hour, but this may be remitted, wholly or partially according to means. Application should be made to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 67).
<b>Loan of Nursing and sick room requisites.</b>	A wide range of articles is available for loan to households where there is a sick person. Usually the patient's hospital or medical practitioner will arrange any necessary loan, but personal application may be made to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 67). There is no charge for this service.
<b>Maternity Outfits.</b>	Are supplied in all cases of domiciliary confinement. Midwives distribute them from their stock to all booked cases. Where private midwives are engaged application for outfits must be made to the County Medical Officer, Lakin Road, Warwick, or to the appropriate Borough Medical Officer, and a certificate of pregnancy signed by the patient's doctor must be enclosed.
<b>Mental Health.</b>	Mental Welfare Officers and Social Workers are appointed to cover all districts to assist with arrangements for admission to hospitals and to supervise and advise upon the well-being of the mentally disordered in their own homes. Enquiries should be made of the family doctor, the Mental Welfare Officer, the Borough or Area Medical Officer or the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick.
<b>Midwives.</b>	Are appointed to cover all districts for the conduct of home confinements. Addresses and telephone numbers are shown in telephone directories under the heading—" <i>Nursing Service.</i> "

<b>Occupational Therapy.</b>	A scheme exists whereby persons confined to bed or to their homes, suffering from injury or illness of some months duration, or from tuberculosis, may be supplied with materials with which to occupy their time in making various articles of their choice. Materials supplied at cost price but may be free in necessitous cases. Enquiries should be addressed to the local District Nurse, the Health Visitor at the nearest Welfare Centre, or to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 67).
<b>Private Nursing and Maternity Homes.</b>	Persons desiring to open private nursing and/or maternity homes must first apply for registration to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick.
<b>The Illegitimate Child and its Mother.</b>	The Health Committee employs a Social Worker whose duties include the giving of assistance and advice where such is needed by mothers of illegitimate children. A small Ante-natal and Post-natal Hostel is also maintained by the Committee in which, in certain cases, mothers may be sheltered for a short time before and, if necessary, after the birth of an illegitimate child. Enquiries should be addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick, at the earliest possible date before confinement is due.
<b>Tuberculosis.</b>	There are Chest Clinics in most Areas of the County (for addresses see page 52). Patients attend these Clinics on the recommendation of their family doctors.
<i>Extra Nourishment for T.B. patients.</i>	Additional supplies of milk, eggs and butter may be supplied free of cost to tuberculous patients who cannot afford to pay for these items themselves. Application for this type of assistance should be made to the Chest Clinic (address on page 52).
<i>Garden Shelters for T.B. patients.</i>	In suitable cases the Health Committee will lend and erect, without charge, an outdoor shelter so that the patient may live almost entirely in the open air. Applications or enquiries should be addressed to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 67).
<b>Vaccination and Immunisation.</b>	Parents who desire their children to be immunised against Diphtheria and/or vaccinated against Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, should apply to their family doctor, their nearest Welfare Centre (address on page 41) or to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 67). Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available also to expectant mothers and to all persons up to 40 years of age. Applications should be made as for children.
<b>Welfare Foods.</b>	(National Dried Milk, orange juice and cod liver oil). The principal distribution points are the child welfare centres listed on page 41. Information about other distribution points may be obtained from the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 67).
<b>General County Health Services.</b>	General queries not covered by the above should be referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick.

